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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official organ by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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NEW BUSINESS.

It is easier to secure business where a predilection for the particular class of goods exists. Seeing that they were mostly born and bred in this country, settlers

In the New World

prefer to purchase the perfumes, soaps, proprietary medicines, optical, photographic, and surgical goods that come from Home. That is why manufacturers and wholesale dealers in such goods find many new customers

through the New World Issue

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Publisher is booking advertisements for that Issue now, the date of publication this year being fixed for May 20. All details regarding spaces, prices, etc., from 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Exhibition reports include notes from the Royal Academy (p. 50) and some of the exhibitors at the Turin Exhibition (p. 56).

Xrayser II. discusses the Imperial Pharmacists' Register, the handwriting on the pharmaceutical wall, the Shops Bill, and the pharmacist as a citizen (p. 51).

Changes in regard to the Revenue method of recording intake and outlet of spirits (such as those perfumed in bond) are announced. We explain what they are on p. 55.

English chemists in Calcutta say that bazaar druggists import grossly adulterated drugs and galenicals. The impeachment is serious, and is fully referred to in an article on p. 54.

We consider that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was wrong in telling Mr. Gretton that spirit dealers may only sell to one person at one time not less than 2 gals. of spirits of one denomination. We say the 2 gals. may be made up of several kinds of spirits (p. 52).

Mr. J. C. Umney and Mr. Bennett, in a paper communicated to the Society of Public Analysts, show that some spices used for veterinary purposes are often of bad quality, and they ask how the next B.P. standard will apply. We report the paper and discussion (p. 59), and comment upon the legal and pharmaceutical aspects of the matter (p. 55).

The Council of the British Medical Association has reported on the desirability of doctors writing their prescriptions in metric terms. Dr. Cochrane Buist's idea has been adopted, which consists in the prescriber writing the ingredients for a single dose of a sixteen-dose mixture in minims and grains, and the dispenser taking the ingredients in cubic centimetres and grams (p. 56).

The Week's News.

A Beecham's pills injunction case is reported on p. 41.

Particulars of the late Dr. John Attfield's will be found on p. 46.

Of the profits on "606" the makers get only a third. See note on p. 39.

An expression of opinion on a public analyst's certificate has invalidated it (p. 48).

The pass-lists of the Apothecaries' Assistants' and Institute of Chemistry examinations are on p. 37.

Rat-virus has been discussed by the Chambers of Agriculture. Some hard things were said about it (p. 36).

The King's Bench Division has disallowed an appeal by the plaintiff in the case of *Rosenbaum v. Nuvite Co., Ltd.* (p. 41).

A fine of 10*l.* and fifteen guineas costs have to be paid by an East-end grocer who sold "soda" containing Glauber's salt (p. 48).

Figures regarding the sales and profits since 1907 of the drug department of the Aberdeen Co-operative Society are given on p. 38.

Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co. having appealed to the King's Bench Division in regard to the award of an arbitrator in their action with W. H. Smith & Co., the Court has allowed it (p. 42).

The first clause of the Shops Bill has passed, with modifications—viz., that the half-holiday will begin at 1 P.M., and for weeks before Bank holidays the half-holiday will be delayed a week. Our report of the debates begins on p. 47.

The Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, which was held on Wednesday, brought forth nothing further about the curriculum. Dr. Willcox's report, as Government Visitor, on the examinations states that the standard of knowledge of the candidates has much improved. Six gentlemen were elected honorary members. The annual report of the Council was also approved, and is printed as an appendix to our report, which begins on p. 61.

Trade and Market Matters.

Business shows some improvement this week with the resumption of the drug-auctions; changes in value, which are few, include a decline in cod-liver oil, vernilion, gallic acid, quicksilver (second-hands), and copper sulphate. Hydrastis, cevadilla, and soda nitrate are dearer (p. 66).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. Wm. P. Harris, "The Pharmacy," Bere Alston, has applied to the Devon County Council for a poison licence.

Mr. Robert Ellis, Ph.C., 53 Terrace Road, Aberystwyth, is having extensive alterations carried out at his pharmacy, which was established nearly a century ago. Mr. Ellis acquired the business in 1831.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution on Monday, May 1, the Duke of Northumberland was re-elected President and Sir William Crookes Secretary. Among the managers appointed were Dr. Henry E. Armstrong, Mr. Robert Mond, and Dr. Rudolph Messel. Dr. Arthur Croft Hill was elected a visitor.

The London Chamber of Commerce has circulated to the owners of proprietary articles section a copy of the Editorial Note which appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of April 29 on "Secret Remedies," and invites the members to communicate any observations in regard to it, as the Special Committee on the subject is to meet at an early date.

At Warrington last week Shakespeare's birthday was commemorated by the performance in the Royal Court Theatre of "Macbeth" by a local amateur dramatic company. The part of Macbeth was sustained by Mr. Law, a local medical practitioner, and Banquo was played by Mr. H. M. Ashton, a local pharmacist, who looked and acted the part well.

At the annual meeting of the Rhyl Advertising Association it was stated amid applause that 1987 had been received from theatrical performances organised by Mr. Percy J. Ashfield, pharmacist, 66 High Street, Rhyl. Mr. Ashfield, in presenting his report, said that but for the sums received as advertising agents for the pavilion and from the dramatic performances the work would have to be abandoned.

An important feature at the Imperial Fair of Fashions, which will take place during the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace, will be a large Crystal Fountain, which will spout eau de Cologne at the rate of 2,400 gallons an hour. The towering fountain made of tons of crystal and glass has long been one of the features of the Crystal Palace. Standing 30 ft. high, it will send a spray of scent over a circle of 25 ft. in diameter, perfuming the fair practically throughout its area. The eau de Cologne to be used is that made by Messrs. Luce, of Jersey and Southampton, who are arranging a Salon of Fragrance opposite the fountain.

Society of Apothecaries of London.

At the Assistants' Examination held in April the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Attwood, M. W.	Grant, M.	Quirke, K.
Baker, D.	Hipsey, A. M.	Rawcliffe, A.
Brown, G. H.	Jellyman, L. C.	Redfern, A. R.
Bullock, J.	Lampard, A.	Rich, F. A.
Crowdy, R. E.	Lord, P. M.	Robinson, M. I.
Dann, D. P.	Love, S. D.	Rodgers, M. E.
Duff, J.	Mackenzie, E.	Scars, D. F.
Ebsworth, J. E.	McMeekin, W. E. C.	Stebben, D. B.
Fielder, F. E.	Murray, D. M.	Thomas, M. A.
Fleming, R.	Payne, H. E. F.	Thompson, K.
Gandy, J.	Perry, N. M.	Windmill, M. A.
Gastman, W.	Pyemont, I. M.	Wood, M. E.
Godsall, A.		

Institute of Chemistry.

Thirteen candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Chemistry held in March and April, of whom the following nine passed: Messrs. L. E. Campbell, B.Sc., R. B. Croad, A. J. Hale, B.Sc., W. F. Hollely, W. G. Prescott, C. J. Regan, B.Sc., C. B. Roos, B.Sc., H. B. Stevens, and A. F. Suggett. Twelve out of nineteen candidates for the Final Examination passed. In mineral chemistry: W. O. Andrews, A.R.C.S., C. D. V. Georgi, B.Sc., H. L. Lucking, Ph.D.,

and O. D. Roberts; in metallurgical chemistry: Gordon Wells, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S.; in organic chemistry: E. de Barry Barnett, B.Sc., G. E. Pool, B.Sc., and G. E. Slim; in the Chemistry of Food and Drugs and of Water: S. W. Bridge, A. A. Eldridge, B.Sc., C. H. Hampshire, B.Sc., and H. M. Mason.

Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture.

A meeting was held at the Surveyors' Institute, Westminster, on May 2, Lord Clinton presiding. The Business Committee submitted a report on the *Destruction of Rats*, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that scientific inquiry into the use of virus is necessary, and that such inquiry ought to be carried out at the expense of the National Exchequer. They also urged the necessity of rendering it legislatively proper for systematic and organised action. Mr. Charles Bathurst, M.P. (Gloucester), expressed himself as suspicious of the use of virus. A good cat, he said, would do more in the way of exterminating rats than all the poisons in the world, and therefore the time had arrived when municipalities and local authorities generally should keep cats. (Laughter.) Mr. Wood Homer (Dorset) also argued in favour of cats as against virus. Professor F. J. Lloyd, speaking in regard to the use of virus said nothing in the whole world required more control than the sale of this. If there was a great demand for any particular variety, there was a temptation to put on the market a virus which was of no use whatever. He had witnessed remarkable results following its use, but he presumed these were brought about by the right kind of virus being used. He had also heard of remarkable failures. The first thing for the Chamber to definitely determine was whether the use of virus was better than the adoption of other methods. If satisfactory it should be used in a scientific way under the control and advice of the Government Department. The report was unanimously adopted. The meeting also considered a report from the Market Gardening Committee to the effect that the Secretary to the Treasury is willing to receive a small deputation to enable a statement to be laid before him showing reasons why encouragement should be given to the *Growth of Tobacco in the United Kingdom*, when it is established that such tobacco is to be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural purposes. The Committee recommended that such a deputation be arranged, and to invite representatives of other interested bodies to support them. It was explained that the juice of tobacco is now used for so many purposes in connection with agriculture and horticulture, that there was now a strong desire that farmers should be allowed to grow the plant for their own individual use. The report was unanimously adopted. Professor F. J. Lloyd explained to the members the terms of the *Sales for Agricultural Purposes Bill*, which has been introduced to the House of Lords by Lord Clinton, particulars of which were given in the *C. & D.* a few months ago. Among other things the Bill proposes that sheep-dips, washes for plants, dressings and killers, and insecticides should be approved by the Board of Agriculture before sale. The Bill was approved by the Chamber.

Lancashire Notes.

Mr. W. P. Orrell, chemist, Edgeley, Stockport, has been elected first President of the recently formed Edgeley Tradesmen's Association.

Mr. Percy Knott, chemist, of Blackburn Road, Bolton, has not succeeded in his candidature for a seat on the local Town Council. Mr. Knott was 121 votes behind his solicitor-opponent on a poll of 1,617.

Mr. J. Cleworth, chemist, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, has been attempting to obtain without any success reduced fares to London for a party of chemists and their friends who are visiting London next week. However, he would be pleased to hear from anyone who would care to join the party, leaving for London at noon by the Midland train.

The annual general meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, held recently, produced an unusual occurrence, when the number of persons present was only two more than the candidates in the election. As the rules say there has to be three scrutineers, those present were in a quandary until another member turned up some

minutes later. There were also two candidates proposed and seconded for the vacant post of vice-president—Mr. F. W. Bates and Mr. A. E. Blackburn. The members wrote the name of the vice-president they desired on a slip of paper, and Mr. Blackburn secured most votes. The election of Mr. J. Rymer Young to a vacant seat on the Council gave great satisfaction.

Analysts' Affairs.

Two samples of arrowroot examined by the Wandsworth analyst (Dr. John Muter) were returned as genuine.

The Poplar analyst reports that two samples of camphorated oil during the past quarter were both genuine. In Bermondsey one sample each of mercury pills, tartaric acid, and camphorated oil have been certified by the analyst as genuine.

The City of London medical officer reports that one sample each of mustard and olive oil were included in the 144 food and drug samples taken for analysis. Both were genuine.

The Hertfordshire county analyst (Mr. A. E. Ekins, Ph.C., F.I.C.) reports that he examined a sample of camphorated oil taken during the last quarter and found it to be genuine.

The following drug-samples were submitted to the Greenwich analyst last quarter: Boric ointment, 5; compound liquorice-powder, 4; glycerin, 3; white-precipitate ointment, 3; camphorated oil, 2; castor oil, 2; olive oil, 2; almond oil, 1; rhubarb powder, 1; compound senna mixture, 1.

The Radnorshire analyst reports as genuine all the following drugs, of which one sample each was taken: Epsom salts, glycerin, powdered cayenne, quinine sulphate, powdered ginger, arrowroot, castor oil, olive oil, tartaric acid, sweet spirit of nitre, cod-liver oil, cream of tartar. The Epsom salts was reported to contain rather more than a trace of chloride, and in the case of the tartaric acid a doubtful trace of lead was stated to be present.

The Lancashire County Council's Health Committee have passed a resolution in favour of the appointment of a permanent county analyst at a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, such official to be provided with a staff of assistants at a cost of another 1,000*l.* a year. The work was carried on for many years by the late Dr. Campbell Brown, and on his death the services of Mr. W. Collingwood Williams were retained, the payment being by fees. The committee consider that this arrangement will be more satisfactory, and probably less expensive. They recommend Mr. Williams for the position.

Contracts.

Walthamstow Urban District Council.—Burt, Bolton & Haywood, Ltd., for annual supply of carbolated creosote.

Accrington Town Council.—Bowdler & Bickerdike for carbolic powder; Wm. Metcalf, Ltd., for pitch and creosote oil.

Exeter City Council.—Holman, Ham & Co., Broom, Reid & Harris, and Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., for the supply of disinfectants.

From Various Courts.

At Marylebone Police Court on April 29, Arthur Remnant, potman, was committed for trial on a charge of throwing vitriol on Alice Marter.

In the libel action brought by Mr. G. C. Jones, analytical chemist, against the "Looking Glass" Publishing Co., judgment was given on April 26 in favour of defendants with costs (*C. & D.*, April 29, index folio 597).

At the Tredegar (Mon.) County Court last week Judge Hill Kelly awarded Charles Evans, collier, Cwm. 5*l.* damages for improper extraction of a tooth by the Western Valleys Teeth Co., Ltd., Abertillery. No appearance was entered for defendants.

At the Westminster Coroner's Court on May 1, a verdict of natural death was returned at the conclusion of the inquest on William Tannant Chalmers Copland (45), chemist's manager, 30 Tremadoc Road, Clapham. Deceased was found in Kensington Gardens in a dying condition. Dr. A. C. Trevor said that the cause of death

was heart failure, due to degeneration of the heart muscles. Deceased was in a wretched state of health.

At Bow Street Police Court, London, on April 29, Sir Albert De Rutzen granted a warrant for the arrest of Ernest Muret, a Frenchman, of Gloucester Chambers, Gloucester Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C., who had ignored three summonses charging him with wilfully and falsely pretending to be a registered medical practitioner. It was stated that Muret had on his premises a name-plate bearing the words "Medical Aid Association, E. Muret, secretary."

During the inquiry at Shoreditch into the death of Wm. Chas. Smith (55), electrician, who died in the drug-store at 32 Shepherdess Walk, Mr. Robert Jardine said that deceased came into the shop bleeding at the mouth and asked for something to stop it. Witness recommended him to go to the doctor, but as the man turned to go he fell to the floor of the shop and died. Death was due to hæmorrhage from tuberculosis, and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

At Oswestry Petty Sessions on April 28, a summons against Mr. J. H. Llewellyn, chemist and druggist, The Cross, Oswestry, for obstructing the footway, was dismissed. The police complained that Mr. Llewellyn had put a syphon box and a pocket of hops on top of it at his doorway, but Mr. Llewellyn stated that the whole thing projected only 5½ inches from the doorway. His assistant (Mr. Day) corroborated, and added that it had been the custom for eight years to place the box and pocket at the doorway.

At the West London County Court on April 27, Sir W. Lucius Selfe and a jury were occupied six hours hearing an action for 100*l.* damages, brought by a shorthand-typist against H. H. S. Buist, 265 Hammersmith Road, described as a "mechanical dentist." The plaintiff alleged unskilful treatment in renewing the crown of a tooth, septic poisoning having supervened, but the evidence for the defence showed that the septicity could not have been foreseen, and that defendant was justified in temporarily fixing the crown. A verdict was returned for the defendant with costs.

In the Shoreditch County Court, before Judge Bray, on May 2, A. Friedheim & Co., Ltd., turners, 32 Hackney Grove, Hackney, sued Messrs. John Gosnell & Co., perfumers, 211 and 215 Blackfriars Road, S.E., to recover 14*s.* 1*d.*, the balance of an account for 24½ gross of box-wood perfume cases at 15*s.* a gross, which came to 16*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, but they would only pay 15*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, as they alleged 13 dozen were faulty. After hearing evidence his Honour decided in favour of the plaintiff to the amount of 7*s.*, and judgment was entered accordingly.

On May 2 Sir W. Lucius Selfe had before him another dental case, in which Mr. Nevill Davis, dental surgeon, Wimpole Street, W., claimed payment for his services to Mrs. Sarah Schlosberg and her son, of Nylstrom, Pretoria, who were living in London. In 1906 Mrs. Schlosberg consulted the plaintiff as to the condition of her son's mouth. Plaintiff examined the lad's mouth, and did what was necessary, as well as doing work for the lady herself, for which his bill was 23*l.* odd. Subsequently other work was done, and the account now sued for amounted to 33*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Mrs. Schlosberg offered payment at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per month. The trustees of her husband's estate (from which she received an allowance) intervened, and pleaded the Statute of Limitations, but that did not apply, and after expert and other evidence his Honour gave judgment for 28*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, with costs, payable in fourteen days.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The annual subscription to the Ulster Chemists' Assistants' Association is seven shillings, not one shilling, as stated in last week's issue.

Mr. H. Boyers, Sligo, whose tender was the lowest, has been appointed contractor to the Sligo County Infirmary for the supply of medical appliances and drugs.

Mr. Joseph Richardson, registered druggist, formerly of 336 Woodstock Road, Belfast, has opened business at 17 Cromac Street. He is well known locally as the inventor of a fire-escape.

An outbreak of fire occurred on May 2 in the biological laboratory of the Dublin University College of the National University. The fire brigade promptly subdued the outbreak. The library was slightly damaged, but the biological laboratory suffered more.

At Belfast City Council on May 1 the Police Committee submitted the following minute under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908: "Application received from Mr. Thomas Ball Ritchie, of Messrs. Arthur S. Ritchie & Co., for a licence under the Act to sell poisonous substances in connection with agriculture and horticulture at premises 51 and 53 High Street, Belfast. Read also a letter, from the Commissioner of Police, stating that the constabulary have no objection to the granting of the licence. It was resolved that, subject to the regulations being observed, the Town Clerk be authorised to issue the licence."

Election Echo.

Mr. D. W. Elliott, Ph.C., Shaftesbury Square, Belfast, was involved in an action tried at the Belfast County Court last week, in which Messrs. William Brown & Sons, printers, sued Dr. Thomas H. Gibson, secretary of the Conservative Association, to recover 16l. 17s. for election literature supplied for Mr. Elliott and five other candidates at the Poor Law Elections in 1908. Mr. Elliott was examined, and said he never instructed Dr. Gibson nor the Conservative Association to order printing work for him, nor did he order the goods himself. The case was dismissed.

Guardians' Affairs.

The Killarney Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, at 36½ per cent. discount, instead of that of Messrs. John Clarke & Co.

The Corofin Board of Guardians have re-assigned the contract for medicines lately granted to Messrs. John Clarke & Co. to Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool.

Mr. Thorp, analyst, has applied to the Gort Guardians for an increase of 10l. in his salary owing to increased duties. The Board decided to advertise for another analyst if Mr. Thorp would not accept his present remuneration.

The Celbridge Guardians have, in accordance with the suggestion of the Local Government Board, appointed Messrs. Boileau & Boyd contractors for the supply of medical appliances in place of Messrs. Fannin & Co., the former firm having sent in the lowest tender.

Mr. R. F. Blake, analyst, Belfast, has written to the Antrim Board of Guardians stating that he will resign if his salary is not increased. After a debate the Guardians postponed consideration of the request for a fortnight.—The Newcastle West Guardians have resolved not to grant an increase.—The Dunmanway Guardians have also received a similar application, but resolved to take no action.

The Local Government Board having disapproved of the action of the Macroom Guardians in confining competition for the supply of medicines, etc., to Irish firms, and threatened to disallow recoupment of half the cost of the medicines, the Guardians have passed a resolution asking the Cork Chemical and Drug Co. to release them from their existing contract so as to allow the Board to re-advertise for fresh tenders.

Personal.

Alderman J. C. McWalter, Ph.C., Dublin, has been elected Chairman of the City Libraries Committee for the ensuing year.

At Belfast, on May 2, Mr. David W. Elliott, Ph.C., 4 Shaftesbury Square, was returned unopposed for Windsor Ward.

Mr. J. S. Balmer, of Messrs. Balmer, Ltd., druggists, Bangor, who has been ill for some time, has recovered, and is able to be at business again.

Mr. S. P. Boyd, D.L., has been appointed one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Reception Committee in Dublin to

organise a reception to the King and Queen on visiting Dublin next July.

Vestry Appointments.

Mr. William Hayes, Ph.C., a member of the Select Vestry of Harold's Cross Parish.

Mr. Henry O'Connor, Ph.C., Dublin, a member of the Select Vestry of St. Kevin's Parish, Portobello.

Dr. Patrick Merrin, Ph.C., Kingstown, a member of the Select Vestry of the Mariner's Church, Kingstown.

Mr. Owen Wells, Ph.C., 52 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, a member of the Select Vestry of Harold's Cross Parish, Rathmines.

Mr. John Isaac Bernard, Ph.C., Clare Street, Dublin, has been appointed a member of the Select Vestry of St. Andrew's Parish.

Mr. James E. Brunker, Ph.C., Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, a member of the Select Vestry of Harold's Cross Parish, Rathmines.

Mr. Robert Duggan, Ph.C., a member of the Select Vestry of St. Thomas's Parish, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., The Diamond, Coleraine, has been appointed people's churchwarden of the parish of St. Patrick's, Coleraine. Mr. J. Frackelton, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. S. Balmer, registered druggist, have been elected sidesmen of St. Congall's Parish Church, Bangor.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. William Ferguson, seedsman, 13 Chalmers Street, Dunfermline, intimates that he is applying for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Mr. George Allan Harley, elder son of Mr. Thomas Harley, chemist and druggist, Perth, has passed the Educational Institute of Scotland's preliminary examination.

The branch of Boots Ltd., in Arbroath, is advertising in the local paper Epsom salts at 1d. per lb. A chemist near by promptly put a cask of Epsoms in his window, labelled "Epsom Salts for Cattle 1d. per lb., 7 lb. for 6d."

Trade claims against the estate of the late A. B. Anderson, chemist and druggist, 38 and 201 Princes Street, Dundee, should be lodged forthwith with Messrs. Anderson, Gardner, Hepburn & Co., solicitors, 7 Ward Road, Dundee.

Aberdeen.

The annual spring holiday was on Monday, May 1, when most of the chemists were closed during part of the day. The weather was ideal.

The business at 43 Castle Street, Aberdeen, for many years carried on by the late Mr. Andrew Ross, and for the last sixteen years by Mr. Wm. Watson, has been sold to Mr. Beattie, at present with Mr. Coutts, chemist, Broad Street. It is understood Mr. Watson is retiring from business.

Another six months' trading in drugs, etc., by the Northern Co-operative Co., Ltd., in Aberdeen, has been completed, and the report issued. The report was issued annually up to 1909, when the system of half-yearly reports was introduced. For the purpose of comparison we show the returns since the inauguration of the drug department:

	Turnover			Net Profit		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1907 ...	1,402	18	3½	402	7	3½ (one drug-shop)
1908 ...	1,237	19	2½	322	0	6 (an extra shop part year)
1909 ...	1,782	7	8½	309	18	2 (two shops)
1909 ...	1,071	12	6	248	3	3½ "
(Half-year)						
1910 ...	1,292	5	1½	182	1	7 "
1910 ...	1,686	1	2½	114	0	3½ (four shops, two extra opened during 6 months)
1911 ...	2,012	5	6	422	4	4½ (four shops)

From the net profit has to be paid dividend on purchase amount, viz.:

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1907 ... Rate 3s. 1d. on £1	216	5	9	leaving balance	186	1	6½
1908 ... " 3s. 2d. "	196	0	4	"	126	0	2
1909 ... " 3s. 2d. "	282	4	2	"	27	14	0
1909 ... " 3s. 4d. "	178	10	0	"	69	13	3½
1910 ... " 3s. 6d. "	—	—	—	"	—	—	—
1910 ... " 3s. 6d. "	—	—	—	"	—	—	—
1911 ... " 3s. 6d. "	—	—	—	"	—	—	—

The company are not now giving dividend on patent medicines, infants' foods, and the like, so that the proportion of turnover on which the dividend is paid cannot be given. Other expenses which are not deducted previous to estimating the net profit are 5 per cent. due to shareholders on capital and share of the general management expenses. It is said that the company have taken a shop in Victoria Road, Torry, to be opened as a fifth drug shop.

Edinburgh.

A second dividend on the personal estate of the late John Couper Pottage, homœopathic chemist, 8 Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh, is to be paid on May 6.

Several doctors are now adding sod. bicarb. to prescriptions calling for aspirin and acid. acetyl-salicyl., and reduced doses are evidently also being exhibited. One doctor who used frequently to prescribe powders containing ten and twelve grains appears now to be ordering only from six to eight grains.

At the Leith Town Council this week it was stated that the Local Government Board had consented to the scheme adopted by the Local Authority for the provision of diphtheria anti-toxin within the burgh. Anti-toxin is kept at the hospital in the ice-house, and that used in emergency for practitioners is kept by a chemist in the most central part of Leith.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

FATAL EXPLOSION.—A terrible accident occurred at M. Lacomme's pharmacy at Anch last week. A photographer named M. Duffart, thirty years of age, was in the laboratory preparing a composition of which magnesium was the principal ingredient. Suddenly an explosion of extraordinary violence took place, the frontage of the shop being blown out and all the furniture and fittings wrecked. The photographer was killed instantly, and M. Lacomme was severely hurt, and will probably lose an eye.

POOR LAW TARIFF.—The Association of Pharmacists of the Seine Department has addressed a letter to M. Mesureur, Director of Public Assistance (Poor Law Board), pointing out that the reduction of 40 per cent. made on the Association's tariff for drugs and medicines is excessive, and suggesting that 30 per cent. would amply meet the case. M. Mesureur has replied that the reasons they give appear to merit consideration, and that in future articles supplied to the Parisian Poor Law Administration will be paid for at tariff rates, less 33 per cent. He also approves the nomination of an Arbitration Committee to decide tariff disputes between the pharmacists and the Administration, and nominates three members, one of whom is to be the President of the Association.

A REMINISCENCE.—Jimmy Gwynn, the ex-clown, who has just died at the Hertford British Hospital in Paris, was better known to the public under his professional name of "Gugusse." He was said to have been the instigator, years ago, of a somewhat heartless but extremely successful practical joke on a young assistant at one of the English pharmacies near the Place Vendôme. Some little difference of opinion having taken place between the young fellow in question and an English friend employed at a rival English chemist's, "Gugusse" and some kindred spirits arranged for a formal challenge to be sent. The assistant, somewhat staggered at first by the prospect of a duel, was assured that in France the honour of one's pharmacy had to be maintained, if necessary, at the pistol's mouth or the sword's end, and that in this case the

reputation of his employers would be injured by any exhibition of the white feather. He spent a sleepless night, making his will, etc., was punctual at the place of meeting, and duly discharged his pistol. He was horrified to see his adversary fall, a crimson flood staining his immaculate shirt-front, and passed some agonising moments ere "Gugusse" and his fellow "seconds" could sufficiently master their hilarity to explain that the pistols were charged with blank cartridge, that the sanguinary stain was a well-known stage trick, and that all was for the best in this worst of all possible duels.

NOTES FROM PAU.—During a recent visit to Pau I found the veteran Mr. John Jarvis, of the British Pharmacy, bearing his usual air of excellent health, which is a testimony to the salubrity of the famous Pyrenean health resort. "Fine weather, certainly; yes, we have had it for ten weeks." "Anything new about pharmacy here?" "Not much. Still, twenty-six pharmacies in a place where there ought to be a dozen at most; how can you expect...?" I filled in the rest mentally, for a flow of customers interrupted our conversation. "And when do you celebrate the jubilee of your pharmacy, Mr. Jarvis?" I asked, for I knew it could not be far off. An amusing little statuette of an English tourist of the 'sixties, Glengarry cap, Dundreary whiskers, loud suit of tweed checks, has for years attracted my attention in the centre of the show-window, and gives one somewhat the impression that it has been the mascotte of the pharmacy from its origin. "Not for four or five years yet—you mean the opening of the pharmacy, of course? I've finished my half-century behind the dispensing counter in France long ago." But little conversation is possible in a busy pharmacy in the season, and this year the visitors seem staying at Pau later than ever, and the town is still fairly full because, for one thing, it has become an important aviation centre. If the weather had been for ten weeks as it was the day I was there, I can only say they show their good sense by remaining.

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Profits on "606."—At the announcement last year that Ehrlich's remedy against syphilis, known as "606," Salvarsan, or diaminodarsen-benzol, would be manufactured and marketed by the firm of Meister, Lucius & Brüning, of Höchst, it was facetiously said that the shares would soar up to 606. In their business report the firm state that the demand for the remedy corresponds to its recognised efficacy. However, the profits derived from the sale of this preparation are in no relation to the receipts. Expenses for research work outside the factory have to be met, as well as other charges for special purposes and royalties, so that only one-third of the net profits at the most are available for the firm.

Sale of Certain Medicines.—In the *C. & D.*, January 28, 1911, p. 130, reference was made to the ridiculous situation created by the finding of a Prussian law court that certain enactments issued by the Imperial Chancellor were null and void, as he had no authority to assume powers vested solely in the Kaiser. These decrees limit the sale of certain preparations to pharmacies, but as they were declared *ultra vires*, the druggists were entitled legally to sell them. The situation was complicated by the existence of a regulation prohibiting the sale without a prescription of one of the preparations in question, but this restriction did not apply to druggists, so that, after the Court's decision was pronounced, the pharmacist was forbidden from selling a preparation which the druggist was at liberty to retail without any restrictions. The Imperial enactment, by which alone the sale of any preparations may be restricted, has now been issued, and is dated Achilleion, March 31, being counter-signed by the Imperial Home Secretary. It embraces the six preparations the sale of which has been restricted hitherto to pharmacies (apart from other limitations as well) by the four "illegal" decrees of the Imperial Chancellor, viz.: Aceto-salicylic acid (aspirin), Hess's eucalyptus remedy, homeriana, Brockhaus's johannistee, Weidemann's Russian knöterichtee, stroopal, and diethylbarbituric acid (veronal). One of the leading German journals of pharmacy recently called the authorities to task for having made the country so ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners by creating this comic opera situation in pharmacy.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

New South Wales.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the monthly meeting, held in Sydney on March 17, several inquiries were received from shopkeepers as to the poisons they could sell without infringing the law. A long list of insecticides, sheep-dips, and proprietary medicines was enclosed, and the Board was asked to tick off those which the applicants might sell. It was decided to refer inquirers to the Poisons Act. The Registrar was instructed to communicate with the Government regarding the reciprocity resolution passed by the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. The Registrar reported that five out of eleven candidates had passed the Final examination.

MR. G. FRED BIRKS, one of the directors of Potter & Birks, Ltd., Sydney, has left for the United States and England on a business trip. On March 9 he was entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Hotel Wentworth, Sydney, by a number of his friends, and the following day the staff gave him a farewell dinner and presented him with a fitted travelling-case and an illuminated address. The business was established in 1897, and in 1903 moved to Macquarie Place. Mr. Potter joined the firm in 1904; the company was formed in 1907; a bulk store in Harrington Street was opened in 1909, and in the same year a move was made to the present premises at Grosvenor House.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting was held on March 23, when about forty members and friends were present, with Mr. A. Wadsworth (President) in the chair. The annual report and balance-sheet were approved, the latter showing an income of 331*l.* 5*s.* from subscriptions and 9*l.* 9*s.* from diplomas. Messrs. W. Blackall, H. S. Brothwood, and A. Wadsworth were re-elected councillors, these being the only nominations received. A resolution was passed to amend the Articles of Association so that candidates for membership will be required to sign the following declaration:

I desire to become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, and I hereby authorise you in the event of my being elected to enter my name in the Register of Members of this Society, and in consideration of your so electing me I undertake that if at any time hereafter I should cease to be a member of the said Society in any way whatever I will within one calendar month thereafter return to the Society every diploma and certificate which shall have been received by me from the Society, and further that if I should at any time cease to be a member of such Society I will not thereafter while I am not a member of the Society represent myself to be a member thereof or in any way use the letters "M.P.S." or any other words which might be understood as a representation that I was a member of such Society, and I agree that in the event of my committing any breach of any of the above undertakings I will pay to such Society not as a penalty but by way of liquidated damages the sum of 25*l.*

There followed votes of thanks and a short discussion on early closing.

New Zealand.

HAWKES BAY CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION is the only one in Australia which admits only employers into its ranks. It has now brought into membership practically every pharmacist in the district. The publication of a price-list has been found of great advantage. A model set of indentures for the use of members has been drawn up, and the Wholesale Association of New Zealand is being communicated with regarding sales to nurses and private hospitals. Nurses go so far as to sell douche-cans, bed-pans, and other things under the local prices, and it is hoped that it will be possible to stop this.

Queensland.

AN APPRENTICE QUESTION.—Mr. J. Wilkinson has resigned his position in connection with the Pharmaceutical Council because he did not secure support for his views with regard to apprentices. He asked why should one man be allowed to run two shops, have six apprentices,

and carry them on by converting his business into a limited company? Why should limited companies owned by doctors, friendly societies, and storekeepers have unregulated supplies of apprentices without remonstrance? Further, why should friendly societies' dispensaries be allowed to have apprentices without warning them that the training they get there will not be that in the art and mystery of a pharmacy?

Victoria.

MR. E. NORTON GRIMWADE, with his two sons, left Melbourne by the R.M.S. *Otranto* on March 22, and was due in London on April 29. On March 20 he entertained the senior members of the staff to dinner.

PHARMACY BOARD.—In the annual report it is stated that during 1910 there were thirty candidates for the final qualifying examination and that nineteen passed. Forty-one certificates of competency have been issued to persons desiring registration under the reciprocal agreement with other States. The register contains 868 names. Under the Poisons Act, 158 certificates were granted to persons resident in country districts. The Board's receipts during the year were 618*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* and expenditure 582*l.* 8*s.*

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE STAMP ACT.—In the Cape House of Assembly on April 11, Mr. Alexander asked the Minister of Finance: (1) Whether the Government is aware that trapping of chemists is still taking place in Cape Town in connection with "patent and proprietary medicine stamps"; (2) whether the Minister of Finance will use his influence to put a stop to this irritation caused to the profession and the general public in view of his Budget speech; and (3) whether the Government is prepared to make a refund of the value of patent and proprietary medicine stamps fixed on unsold articles exposed for sale, and of unused stamps held in stock at the time of the repeal of the stamp-duty? Mr. Hull (Minister of Finance) replied that the Stamp Duties Bill now before the House contains a provision for the repeal of the patent-medicines duty as from July 1 next. An impression seems to have got abroad among chemists and druggists that pending repeal the duty would not be enforced. It has been found necessary to issue a reminder to the trade, and in one or two cases where the reminders were openly neglected it has been necessary to issue a further warning and take proceedings. If evasion continues to take place, he could give no undertaking against proper means being adopted to prevent evasion.

DENTAL RECIPROCITY.—In the Cape House of Assembly on Tuesday, April 4, Mr. Griffin asked the Minister of the Interior (1) Whether he was aware that dentists who came to South Africa and possessed New Zealand diplomas were not entitled to practise in the Union; (2) whether the Government was prepared to introduce legislation providing for recognition within the Union of diplomas granted in other parts of the Empire which reciprocally recognised diplomas granted within the Union; and (3) whether the Government would bring the whole question of reciprocity in regard to professional diplomas within the Empire before the approaching Imperial Conference? General Smut (Minister of the Interior) replied that the only qualifications for dentists which were accepted in South Africa were those which were recognised by the General Medical Council in Great Britain, and New Zealand dentists were apparently not so recognised. The Government was not prepared to introduce legislation in the direction desired nor had the question of reciprocity with regard to professional diplomas been placed on the agenda of the Imperial Conference, and therefore it was not likely to be discussed there.

LEGAL REPORTS.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

SACCHARIN PATENTS.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, April 28, Mr. Justice Neville had again before him the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., v. Mrs. Jennie Kolker. On a motion by the Corporation to continue an *ex parte* injunction restraining the defendant from dealing with any rights she might have in two parcels of saccharin pending the trial of an action she had instituted in the King's Bench Division.

Mr. Colefax, for the Corporation, stated that the saccharin in dispute was imported in 1904, and had formed the subject of an action against a man named White. Mrs. Kolker had brought an action in the King's Bench Division, which was now pending, in which she set up the right to deal in saccharin, and claimed damages for the alleged wrongful detention of the parcels of saccharin in question. Counsel submitted that this dealing in saccharin was a breach of the Corporation's patents, and read affidavits to show that the saccharin which was the subject-matter of this action must have been made by their patent process.

Mrs. Kolker appeared in person. His Lordship pointed out to her that all the Corporation asked for was that she should not part with any property she might have in the saccharin until the trial of the action in the King's Bench Division, and said he would continue the *ex parte* order until the trial of the action or further order, the costs of the motion to be costs in the action.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, April 28, Mr. Justice Eve heard a motion on behalf of Joseph Beecham, St. Helen's, Lancashire, trading as Thomas Beecham, in which the plaintiff sought to restrain John Thomas Painter, described as a chemist, of 56 Cricklade Road, Gorse Hill, Swindon, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff.

Mr. Hodge, in support of the motion, said that in the course of fifteen days there were six occasions on which, in response to requests for Beecham's pills, other pills were supplied. The defendant occupied the premises in Swindon jointly with his father, but in answer to the plaintiffs, defendant said he was not the tenant. Defendant further said that he was a sauce manufacturer and author.

His Lordship: The author of a good deal of sauce, I dare say. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cairns, for the defendant, said his case was that the defendant had sold his own pills. He was prepared to give an undertaking in the terms of the notice of motion until the trial of the action.

Mr. Hodge then asked for leave to amend, by adding the defendant's father as a party.

Mr. Cairns said that he would see whether he could not give the undertaking on behalf of the father also.

His Lordship gave leave to the plaintiff to add the defendant's father, and also to serve him with a notice of motion.

The costs were ordered to be costs in the action.

[John Painter is on the register of chemists and druggists as having been in business before August 1, 1868.—EDITOR.]

VIDAL BLACK.

In the Chancery Division on Monday, May 1, Mr. Justice Parker commenced the hearing of actions brought by the Vidal Dyes Syndicate, Ltd., against Levinstein, Ltd., Blackley, Manchester, and Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., aniline-dye manufacturers, Huddersfield, to restrain an alleged infringement of plaintiffs' patent for the manufacture of a sulphur black dye for cotton goods known as "Vidal Black." The defendants denied infringement, and challenged the validity of the patent on the ground of prior publication, common knowledge, lack of usefulness, and insufficiency of description, and that the process was not exclusively or mainly used in this country as required by the Lloyd George Patent Act, 1902. Mr. Astbury,

K.C., for plaintiffs, stated that the patent is a very simple one, but it deals with somewhat complicated chemical bodies. The patentee had discovered a method by which sulphur reacting on four bodies—benzene, naphthalene, diamidophenols, and diamidonaphthols—produces what is known as sulphur black dyes. The specification explains how sulphuret of sodium can be used not only for the purpose of making sulphur soluble in water, but also for doing away with the danger of explosion when a nitro body is heated with sulphur. It had been agreed that the two actions should be tried together, and that if experiments made by Professor Ballintyne and called 6A were held to be an infringement of plaintiffs' patent, then what the defendants were doing was also an infringement. The patentee, Mr. Henri Raymond Vidal, claimed that by his process he obtains a colouring-matter soluble in alkaline sulphides as a blue which dyes cotton black, and that it supersedes all the old sulphur processes previously known. Evidence was given by Dr. Liebmann and others. The case is proceeding.

ROSENBAUM v. NUVITE CO., LTD.

In a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division on May 2, before Mr. Justice Bray and Mr. Justice Coleridge, this case, which was an appeal by the plaintiff, a traveller, against a decision of Judge Selfe in Marylebone County Court, came on for hearing.

Mr. Maugham, for the appellant, said that the Nuvite Co., who belonged to Norwich, put upon the market a beverage of that name, and Mr. Rosenbaum was a traveller in their employ. The question at issue was as to the true construction of an agreement whereby the plaintiff bound himself to take payment for services in shares in the company. The plaintiff took the action in the County Court for a balance of commission in respect to sales of the beverage, which was settled by consent, and for the payment of 60% which he alleged was due to him in cash for expenses as certain shares had not been granted to him. The defence was that the plaintiff agreed to take the 60% in shares of 1% fully paid up, and the question now was whether the plaintiff had to take these, or whether, owing to certain happenings since the conclusion of the agreement, he was relieved of the obligations to take them. Counsel further explained that when the plaintiff entered into the agreement he thought there was only one class of share—ordinary shares—but he now discovered there were two classes, and the defendants sought to give him "preferred shares," which he did not desire to hold. Counsel emphasised the fact that there was delay in granting the shares to the plaintiff, and submitted that as no information was given by the company as to the classes of shares the plaintiff had an option to say which he would have. The neglect of the company amounted to a refusal, he argued, to allot the shares.

Without hearing counsel for the respondents, Mr. Justice Bray said that from the Articles of Association he thought it was clear that the plaintiff was to have preferred shares, which were ordinary shares. The County Court Judge had decided that while there had been delay on the part of the company in allotting the shares there was no repudiation, and in that he was right. The appeal must therefore be dismissed, with costs. Mr. Justice Coleridge agreed. Judgment accordingly.

A QUICKSILVER CONTRACT.

The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Pickford and Lush, sitting as a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division on April 26, had before them the case of May & Baker v. Beer, Londheimer & Co., which arose on a special case stated for the opinion of the High Court by an arbitrator appointed to settle a dispute between the parties regarding a contract for a quantity of Italian quicksilver. The following is a résumé of the special case stated by the arbitrator:

The claimants are the well-known manufacturing chemists and the respondents carry on business in Frankfurt, Germany, as dealers in and sellers of quicksilver. By a contract made in or about January 1909 the respondents agreed to sell, and claimants agreed to buy, 5,000 bottles of Italian quicksilver of the usual commercial quality, to be shipped in equal monthly lots during twelve months from April 1, 1909, shipment to be made c.i.f. London at sellers' expense,

the quantities sent each month to be sent forward as far as possible in equal shipments over the month. The price was to be 5s. a bottle below Messrs. Rothschild's first-hand price and 1s. below the published second-hand price at the claimants' option. The claimants were to be at liberty to declare for the contract such quantity as they might require to cover themselves, and at the prices ruling on the date of each declaration. If no declaration was made on or before the day on which the goods became due for shipment the goods were to be invoiced at the price current on the date of the bill of lading. Between April 1, 1909, and August 30, 1909, the respondents made default in the delivery of the quicksilver in the quantities specified in the contract, and he (the arbitrator) found as a fact that they had delivered 900 bottles short of the quantity specified to be due in the contract. The claimants were ready and willing to take delivery of the contract number, but not more than 416 bottles in one month. He also found that the claimants did not suffer any damage or loss in the carrying on of their business by reason of the short deliveries. Mr. Blenkinsop, a director of Messrs. May & Baker, gave evidence to the effect that he did not attempt to buy against the shortage because he was not suffering any damage because of the respondents' non-delivery, and he (the arbitrator) found as a fact that the claimants, had they chose, could have bought in open market a sufficient quantity of quicksilver for the immediate requirements of their business. If they had attempted to buy the whole amount of the shortage the effect probably would have been to send up the price of quicksilver considerably over the market prices in fact quoted in each month. The respondents, in reply to a letter of complaint, informed the claimants that the shortage in shipment was due to a temporary breakdown in their works. On September 7 the claimants declared 1,000 bottles, on September 9 a further quantity of 900, and on September 28 300 bottles; the price ruling at the time of each declaration was 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* On October 5 the claimants made another declaration under the contract of 300 bottles, the price then ruling being 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; while again on October 28 they declared 200 bottles, the ruling price being 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The respondents in and after September made large deliveries to claimants sufficient to make up the shortages and satisfy contract quantities deliverable. The respondents had invoiced the goods, either at the price current on the date of the bill of lading, being the date of shipment or ruling at the date of each declaration, and for the purposes of the case it was to be taken that the claimants paid the amounts under protest and without prejudice to any claim they might make.

It was contended before him for claimants that so much of the quicksilver delivered in and after September 1909 ought to be invoiced to the claimants at the prices at which the goods would have been invoiced if shipped at the times specified in the contract, and the invoices should be readjusted accordingly. For the respondents it was argued that, having regard to the correspondence, the respondents were entitled to invoice all the quantities delivered subsequent to August 1909 either at the prices ruling at the date of shipment, which was taken to be the date of the bill of lading, or the prices ruling on the date of the respective declarations, and that they were not bound in law to invoice any of the quantities which, in fact, were delivered by them to make up shortages at the price at which they would have been invoiced if shipped on the dates specified in the contract. The questions for the opinion of the Court were:

(1) Whether on the facts the respondents were entitled in law to invoice quicksilver shipped by them to make up part short deliveries at the prices ruling at the date of shipment, or whether they were bound in law to invoice the goods at the prices at which the same would have been invoiced if shipped according to the terms of the contract.

(2) Did the letters which passed between August 30 and November 9 create any, and if so what, agreement between the parties which varied or affected the rights or position of the parties under the contract?

(3) Were the respondents entitled in law to invoice all the goods delivered by them to the claimants either (a) at the price current on the date of the shipment, (b) ruling on the date of declaration, and not bound to invoice any of the goods at any other price than the prices aforesaid?

Mr. Roche appeared for the respondents and Mr. Ashton, K.C., for Messrs. May & Baker. After hearing their argument, the Lord Chief Justice said that, as the case was a very important one and as there could be no appeal from their decision, the Court would consider the matter before giving their judgment.

ELLIMAN'S FIRST-AID BOOK.

Before the Divisional Court in the King's Division on Monday, May 1, consisting of Mr. Justice Pickford and Mr. Justice Lush, the case of W. H. Smith & Son v.

Elliman, Sons & Co., which was a motion by the defendants to set aside an arbitrator's award, came on for hearing. Mr. Ernest Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. Newbolt were counsel for the appellants, and the respondents were represented by Mr. Acland, K.C., and Mr. Rowlatt.

Mr. Pollock explained that the action was in regard to the printing of "Accidents and Ailments—First-Aid," the total involved being 1,105*l.*, and the defence of Elliman, Sons & Co. was that the work was not done in accordance with the terms of the contract, that the book did not agree with the approved sample, and that in consequence of certain defects they were unmerchantable. The action, which came before Mr. Justice Darling, was settled on the terms that the defendants pay the plaintiffs 1,038*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, less an amount paid into Court, and the plaintiffs deliver to the defendants the balance of the books—something under 40,000—in accordance with sample handed to counsel in court and duly approved. There was a question as to the performance of these terms, Elliman, Sons & Co. objecting that a delivery in the ensuing July was not up to the sample approved under the settlement. A controversy arose and the defendants declined to take any further deliveries. In the following December it was agreed that the balance of the books should be examined by an arbitrator, who would "compare the bulk with the sample and decide whether the books are according to sample, rejecting such as are not according to sample." The stipulation was clearly (said counsel) that the arbitrator was to take into consideration the whole of the books forming the sample. There were books at the time at Messrs. Smith's premises at Esher and others at Slough. Endeavour was made to get the aid of a representative of Ward, Lock & Co., but eventually the arbitrator appointed was the Rev. E. McClure, Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Mr. Justice Lush inquired what was the meaning of the phrase "take into consideration the whole of the books forming the sample," and Mr. Pollock said the sample included a number of books, more or less perfect, and he thought the meaning was, he was to go through the books and reject such as had imperfections like the samples. Eventually (said counsel) Mr. McClure made a report, which was stamped as an award, and further proceedings had been adjourned, upon Elliman, Sons & Co. paying money into court, to enable them to apply for the setting aside of the award. There had, however, been an application for judgment. Mr. Pollock then read the terms of the award, whereupon Mr. Justice Pickford said he could see nothing which entitled Mr. McClure to do anything other than merely report. The award or report, added Mr. Pollock, was to the effect that the defendants should take the balance of the books in respect to the price of which the settled action was brought and pay to the plaintiffs 1,038*l.* This the arbitrator had done without examining the books at Slough at all. He had examined some at Esher and described the stock as up to the standard of the approved goods.

Mr. Justice Pickford: He did not see the books at Slough, and yet the instruction was "to reject such as were not up to sample."

Mr. Pollock: Yes, my lord. There were 10,000 at Slough, and it was in consequence of these being defective that we fought our case.

Mr. Acland submitted that the so-called award was not an award in the sense of a submission, and so could not be set aside as asked for. The respondents, he argued, were, independent of the award altogether, entitled to judgment in accordance with the settlement. He agreed that it was not an award upon a submission, but merely a decision on questions of fact.

Mr. Justice Pickford said he had come to the conclusion that the award must be set aside, as it was outside of the jurisdiction of the arbitrator. There was no actual submission to arbitration. Mr. McClure was merely to report the result of his examination as to how many he rejected as not up to sample, but he adopted a method which made it impossible for him to say this, as he did not examine the lot. If the report had been in the nature of an award it would have borne particulars of the

manner of the examination and how the conclusions were arrived at.

Mr. Justice Lush concurred. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Dervock, Co. Antrim, on May 2, Bridget McGuigan, grocer, was fined 10s. and costs for supplying sweet spirit of nitre devoid of ethyl nitrite. The supply had been kept in a bottle in the window exposed to the sun.

VINEGAR WARRANTY.

At Yarmouth on April 26, a summons against George T. Wilson, for selling diluted acetic acid as malt vinegar, was dismissed, the Bench holding that defendant sold the article as malt vinegar under the guarantee he received with it. The guarantee in question consisted of a label on the cask bearing the words "warranted absolutely pure" and another with the name of the firm "Gayton & Sons, malt-vinegar brewers." The Chairman of the Magistrates said the argument that "malt-vinegar manufacturers" formed only a part of the address was a legal technicality.

OPINION INVALIDATES AN ANALYST'S CERTIFICATE.

At Torquay on April 27, Harry Salter, Torquay, was summoned for selling olive oil which was certified by the public analyst to consist entirely of cottonseed oil. For the defence, Mr. E. Hutchings contended that the prosecution must fail, as the analyst had merely expressed an opinion that this was cottonseed oil, and had not given his reasons for arriving at such an opinion. The constituent parts of the oil should have been given, and without this information to assist the Justices the analyst's certificate was bad. He added that the purchaser refused a bottle of pure guaranteed Lucca olive oil, and as it was thought he required oil for lubricating purposes, he was supplied with a flask. The Bench dismissed the case.

Merchandise Marks Act.

ADULTERATED "SODA."

At the Old Street Police Court, London, before Mr. A. R. Cluer, on April 24, the Incorporated Societies of Industries summoned H. Bell, 115 Green Street, Bethnal Green, London, for (1) unlawfully applying to a mixture of Glauber's salt and soda a false trade description—namely, "Soda"—and (2) for selling the same with that false trade description.

Mr. Kerly appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Margetts for the defence. Evidence as to the purchase having been given by Mrs. Agnes Cable, Mr. Thornton C. Lamb, F.C.S., manager at Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s works, Silvertown, deposed that he analysed the "soda," and found it to be a mixture of 26.57 parts of soda (sodium carbonate) and 73.43 of Glauber's salt. Mr. Martin Taylor, manager of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s office in London, also gave evidence to the effect that Glauber's salt is not, like soda crystals, used for washing, and is injurious if put into water for washing purposes, as it hardens water. The price of washing-soda is 52s. to 60s. per ton, and of Glauber's salt about 30s. to 35s. per ton. In answer to Mr. Cluer he said "soda" is not an improper name. "Soda," "washing-soda," and "soda crystals" are all one, and any one of these names can be used.

Mr. Margetts, for the defence, said his case was that his client had been selling this mixture of soda as "soda," and gave an invoice without which he could not have been prosecuted. Mr. Bell bought from Messrs. Parker & Co. and paid 17. 5s. per half-ton. Mr. Bell also kept pure soda at 27. 15s. per ton, so that there was only a difference of 5s. on a ton, and he sold out in pennyworths, and his profit was therefore very small. The woman had in the rush of business been served with "mixture soda" instead of "pure soda" by the assistant, and as soon as Mr. Bell got the summonses he wrote to the complainants and said he did not require any expert testimony called—he would admit the offence. He at once produced the invoice showing what he had bought and what he had paid. Defendant supported this statement in evidence, and Mr. George L. Parker (trading as Parker & Co., Old Ford Road) also gave evidence.

Mr. Cluer ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 107., and 15l. 15s. costs. The second summons was withdrawn.

Refreshment Houses Act, 1860.

SALE OF HERB DRINKS.

At Hull on April 27, before Mr. J. G. Hay Halkett, the Stipendiary Magistrate, Moses Woolf, Hessel Road, was summoned under Section 9 of this Act for keeping open a refreshment house without a licence. Mr. Simpson, of the Solicitors Department, Somerset House, said that the question here was whether the articles sold by the defendant were medicines or beverages. Inspector A. W. Cope, London, proved that on May 12 he and another Customs and Excise officer visited defendant's shop at 11.50 p.m., when nine people were in it. They purchased a glass of sarsaparilla, one of dandelion stout, and one of cough balsam, each being drawn from a barrel into a glass. He and his colleague put the liquids into bottles, explaining to defendant who they were and for what purpose the purchases were made. The defendant said that the liquids were medicines, and pointed out that the cough balsam was labelled "chest balsam." It transpired in cross-examination by Mr. Gosschalk that there were bills in the shop containing such expressions as "Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood" and "Dandelion Stout—Good for the Liver." Witness asked Mr. Gosschalk if his client had a patent-medicine licence. "I do not know," replied Mr. Gosschalk. "He should have, or we are losing Revenue stamps," said Inspector Cope. Mr. John Carmichael, F.C.S., of the Government Laboratory, Clement's Inn Passage, London, deposed to analysing the dandelion stout, which, from the analysis, he considered to be a herb, or botanic beer. It contained sugar, a little alcohol, and a little saccharin. The sarsaparilla was a similar composition, and the cough balsam a thick sugar solution, flavoured with oil of anise and containing a little alcohol and a little saccharin. It was not a fermented liquid, and was of the nature of a cordial. The alcohol present amounted to 1.5 per cent. In cross-examination, the witness stated that the sarsaparilla beer contained no quassia, and the amount of dandelion in the stout was negligible. He did not think that the cough balsam contained tincture of benzoin, and there was certainly no citric acid. Mr. J. H. Robbins, senior analyst at the Government Laboratory, corroborated. For the defence, evidence was given by the defendant himself and by Dr. Hall, Prince's Avenue, the latter stating that he did not regard the articles sold as beverages. The Magistrate found the charges proved, and, stating that such shops as defendant's did a great deal of harm, imposed a fine of 15l. including costs, with an alternative of two months' imprisonment.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

NEVILLE, T. C., and TRIST, J. R. R. Upper Richmond Road, Crest House, Putney Bridge Road, and Lower Richmond Road, Putney, London, S.W., physicians and surgeons, under the style of Crofts, Neville & Rigden Trist.
RUSHBY, A., and BLADES, W., Longsight, Lancaster, mineral-water manufacturers, under the style of Mellor's.
RAFTER, J., and MAVOR, G. A., Seaforth, Litherland and Waterloo, Lancashire, medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. Rafter & Mavor.
SHAW & ANDERSON, Bowness-on-Windermere, general medical practitioners; so far as regards K. Rodas D. Shaw.
THOMSON, A., and SPURGIN, B. E., Bramhall, Cheshire, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of Thomson & Spurgin.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

COVEY, Dr. C. G., Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, London, W.
FRANKLIN, HARRY (trading as the Luton Tyre and Rubber Co.), Barber's Lane, Luton, rubber worker and surgical-instrument dealer.
TRUSCOTT, REGINALD JAMES, Northampton Place, Swansea, optician.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

BARTON-WRIGHT, EDWARD WILLIAM, Albemarle Street, London, W., therapeutical specialist. Discharge suspended for four years ending March 22, 1915.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co.'s DENTAL MATERIALS DEPÔT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. The first directors are J. Taylor and F. M. Milner. R.O., 57 Edgware Road, W.

W. GADD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a mineral and aerated water manufacturer recently carried on by W. Gadd at 18 Neal Street, West Bromwich. R.O., 18 Neal Street, West Bromwich, Staffs.

LEE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, oil and colourmen and hardware merchants in Ireland and elsewhere. The first directors are J. J. Allan, Ph.C., and R. S. McAdso. R.O., 14 Castle Street, Cork.

PREMIER DIRECT SUPPLY OIL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in oils, salt, vinegar, soda, food-stuffs, and all kinds of produce, chemicals, machinery boxes, bags, canisters, and other receptacles, etc. The first directors are H. Seddon (Chairman) and R. Seddon.

REMS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of consulting, analytical, manufacturing, pharmaceutical, and general chemists, herbalists, seedsmen, drug-dealers, opticians, etc. The first subscribers are B. V. McArdle, 26 Jubilee Drive, Liverpool, bookkeeper, and T. Goulbourn, 13 Rossett Street, Liverpool, bookkeeper.

WHITCROSS CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical and chemical-manure manufacturers and driers, etc., to acquire the business carried on at St. Helens, Lancs., by P. Grundy and F. W. Starkey as the Whitcross Chemical Co. The first directors are F. W. Starkey, P. Grundy, and A. Rudd.

OTIUM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,025l. Objects: To acquire, work, and develop a secret process for the manufacture of a detergent called "Otiun," to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. W. Ingle and J. M. Burnett. The first directors are Capt. A. J. Marten, T. W. Ingle, and E. Harrop. R.O., 10a Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Company News.

BRITISH ORGANIC NITROGEN CO., LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. W. A. Turner) at meeting to be held at 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., on May 29, at 1 p.m.

BORON PRODUCTS CO., LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. C. E. Brownrigg) at meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Pitman & Bazett, Broadway Buildings, Reading, on May 30, at 3 p.m.

CLOWN DRUG CO., LTD.—To be voluntarily wound-up. Liquidator, Mr. W. Dawson, Secretary of the company. Meeting of creditors to be held at Mr. Dawson's Central Stores, Clown, Derbyshire, on May 11, at 6 p.m.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The directors, in their report for the year ended March 31, state that, after providing for depreciation, directors' and auditors' fees, and income-tax, and including income from investments, the profit for the year is 53,638l., making, with 4,332l. brought forward, a total balance of 57,970l. It is proposed, as stated in last week's issue of the *C. & D.*, to pay a final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, carrying forward 4,970l.

DAMAR'S PURE-DRUG CO., LTD.—Before Mr. Justice Eve in the Chancery Division, London, on Tuesday, May 2, the action of *In re The Damar's Pure-drug Co., Ltd.*, Maynard v. the Company, came on for hearing as a short cause on a motion for judgment. Mr. Holmes, for the plaintiff, said it was a motion for judgment in default of defence in a debenture-holder's action. The plaintiff held 300l. debentures out of a total issue of 1,500l. charged upon the whole assets of the company. Minutes of the order in the usual form were submitted, and his Lordship made the order accordingly.

JOHN CLARKE & Co., LTD.—Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims to the liquidator, Mr. Robt. Walsh, 67 High Street, Belfast, on or before June 1. The liquidator is offering for sale goodwill, interest in leases of premises, machinery, pictures, utensils, and stock-in-trade of the business carried on by the company as druggists and general merchants at 12 and 14 Corporation Street, Belfast, and Laganview Street, Belfast, and as chemists and manufacturers of surgical instruments and orthopaedic appliances at Donegall Square West, Belfast, and Stephen's Green, Dublin. Tenders must be sent in not later than May 15.

AUTOMATIC FILTERS, LTD.—The petition of Mr. W. Murray, a judgment creditor for 117l., for the compulsory winding-up of this company came before Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division, London, on Tuesday, May 2. After hearing counsel, his Lordship said he was loath to make a compulsory order in a case where the company was unable to pay the costs of the liquidator. He would let the petition stand for a week to see if arrangements could be made for the voluntary liquidation to be carried through. If not, he would have to grant a compulsory order.

GEORGE COVERDALE, LTD.—A meeting of the creditors of this company of chemists, York (which is in voluntary liquidation), was held last week at the offices of Messrs. Platts & Son, chartered accountants, Park Place, Leeds. The statement of affairs as regards creditors showed gross liabilities amounting to 9,989l. 14s. 0½d., of which 7,179l. 0s. 9½d. was estimated to rank for dividend. The stock-in-trade was estimated to produce 4,588l., trade fixtures 1,812l., and book debts 447l., making, with other sums, 9,580l. Preferential creditors claimed 61l. 13s. 4d., leaving 9,519l. 0s. 9½d. After allowing for loans on debentures amounting to 2,340l., there remained to meet the claims of the unsecured creditors (subject to realisation and costs of liquidation) the sum of 7,179l. 0s. 9½d. The contributories' account showed a deficiency of 13,153l. 10s. 4½d. The liquidator pointed out that for the purposes of the statement he had depreciated the stock-in-trade and the fixtures by 50 per cent., the recipes and trade-marks had been very liberally depreciated, while the book debts had been written down by 25 per cent. Assuming the assets realised anything like the value placed upon them, there would be a very large surplus available for the shareholders after the unsecured creditors of the company had been paid in full. The company was registered in 1900 with a nominal capital of 20,000l., divided into 5,000 preference shares, bearing interest at the rate of 6½ per cent., and 15,000 ordinary shares. All the shares were of the face-value of 1l. each. The whole of the preference shares had been allotted, while 13,269 ordinary shares had been taken up. At the outset the company was very successful, a large and increasing trade being done, and dividends were paid on both preference and ordinary shares. In course of time branch-shops were opened at Willington Quay, Jarrow, Felling, York, London, Hull, and Cheltenham. It was stated that, owing to the very severe competition, certain of the branches became unremunerative, and they were disposed of in order to curtail the losses. It was further reported that the debenture-holders had expressed dissatisfaction with the result of the trading of the company. In accordance with the powers of their debentures they gave notice and appointed a receiver, who entered into possession of the assets on March 29 of this year. It was in view of this appointment that the company decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The liquidator further stated that he was in negotiations for a realisation of the estate, and hoped soon to settle the debenture-holders' claims. A resolution was unanimously passed appointing Mr. W. H. Platts as liquidator. The creditors include: Breidenbach & Co. (48l.); Kodak, Ltd. (63l.); W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (27l.); W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd. (51l.); Foster, Coverdale & Co., Ltd. (91l.); Associated Optical Works, York (48l.); Coverdale Patent Poultry Powder Co., Ltd., York (78l.).

FULLER'S EARTH UNION.—The report for the year ended March 31 states that trade has continued to expand, and further expenditure has become necessary to meet the extension of business. This expenditure will amount approximately to 5,500l., and will be written off in the usual way. In consequence of the larger output of earth, the amount written off for depreciation has been increased from 1,000l. to 1,500l. The revenue account shows a balance of 12,514l., making with the amount brought forward a total of 13,075l. The interim dividend on the preference shares paid in November reduces this amount to 12,000l. To pay a final dividend on the preference shares and 11 per cent. on the ordinary shares, both less tax (making altogether 8 per cent. on the combined preference and ordinary shares, under the Articles of Association), will absorb 5,806l., leaving 6,194l. Out of this amount 3,311l. is placed to the reserve fund, and, after paying their fees, the directors recommend that a dividend of 8l., less tax, be paid on each founders' share, that a further 1 per cent., making 12 per cent. in all, less tax, be paid on the ordinary shares, and that the balance of 512l. be carried forward.

Receiverships.

Mr. H. E. Bound, of 57 Moorgate Street, E.C., ceased on April 21, 1911, to act as Receiver or Manager of the business of *W. E. Woods' Great Peppermint Cure Co., Ltd.*

A notice of the appointment of Mr. A. G. Mellors, of 1 King John's Chambers, Nottingham, as Receiver or Manager of the business of *John Taylor & Son (Newark), Ltd.*, on April 7, 1911, under powers contained in debentures dated June 19, 1908, and October 29, 1910, has been filed.

BIRTH.

GOODALL.—At 108 High Street, Oxford, on April 15, the wife of Horatio C. Goodall, chemist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MILLS—WEDDELL.—At St. George's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. Canon Boot, Vicar, on April 29, Percy Trevenen, third son of the late William Gundry Mills and of Mrs. Mills, of Torgrey, Par, Cornwall, to Ruby, youngest daughter of Mr. George Weddell, The North Cottage, St. George's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

BRACHER.—At The Limes, Mere, on April 13, after a few days' illness, Mr. Edwin Bracher, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Bracher was in business at the Market Place, Mere, for a long period. He was one of the original members of the Parish Council, an overseer of the poor, and a member of the Society of Friends.

PARDEY.—At Moorabool Street, Geelong, Victoria, on March 22, Mr. W. E. Pardey, aged eighty-two. Mr. Pardey was born in Southampton in 1829 and arrived in Victoria in 1852. After varying experiences at the diggings and in Melbourne, he went to Geelong in 1853 and started business three years later. He was elected a member of the Town Council in 1868 and appointed an honorary magistrate in 1878.

PITT.—On April 24, Mr. Thomas Elliott Pitt, chemist and druggist, Kenton, Devon, aged sixty-eight.

RAY.—At 10 Leinster Road, Rathmines West, Dublin, on April 23, Mrs. Mary Eliza Ray, widow of the late Mr. John Armstedt Ray, Ph.C., and mother of Mr. J. A. Ray, Ph.C.

REES.—At Haverfordwest, on April 26, Mr. William Harries Rees, chemist and druggist, 14 High Street, Haverfordwest, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Rees commenced his pharmaceutical training with Dr. Brown at Haverfordwest, and after gaining experience in London, he returned to the former town and took over a business in Dew Street. He was dentist and druggist to the county gaol prior to its removal to the town, and was also for over fifty years dispenser to the county hospital. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. The funeral took place on May 1.

SAYERS.—At 20 Bagby Road, Leeds, on May 2, Mr. Thos. Sayers, surgical-instrument maker, aged seventy-three.

SIDEBOTHAM.—At Blackburn Road, Accrington on April 30, Mr. Wm. Sidebotham, aged sixty-two. He was for many years in business at Springfield Works, Oswaldtwistle, as a manufacturing chemist.

TUCKER.—At Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W., on May 2, after great suffering, Minnie Clara, wife of William C. Tucker, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three.

WHITE.—At High Street, Dudley, on May 1, Mr. Geo. White, chemist and druggist.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Porter, George Bilton. 158 Parrock Street, Gravesend, Kent, chemist and druggist.—Trustee: G. M. White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., C.A. Dated, April 25; filed, April 26. Secured creditors, 52*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 297*l.*; estimated net assets, 85*l.* Among the creditors are: Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (15*l.*); W. Edwards & Sons (23*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (16*l.*).

The late Mr. F. B. Wride, chemist and druggist, Southampton, left estate valued at 3,780*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* gross, and 3,082*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* net.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

SIR JOHN T. BRUNNER, Bart., has returned from abroad in improved health.

MR. WILLIAM ARKLE, chemist, Penny Street, Lancaster, has been re-elected people's warden in Christ Church Parish, Lancaster.

MR. T. H. DYSON, Ph.C., who has been for some years a director of Messrs. Symes & Co., Ltd., is retiring from that position for reasons of health.

MR. J. C. ARNFIELD, Ph.C., manufacturing chemist, Lower Hillgate, Stockport, has been elected a vice-president of the local Tradesmen's Association.

MR. C. H. TWELVES, chemist and druggist, of Whittington Moor, has been nominated for election on the newly constituted Urban Council for Whittington and Newbold.

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES, M.P., called a meeting of the shopkeepers in his constituency, Stepney, on Wednesday afternoon, and had a conference with them in regard to the Shops Bill.

MR. R. WINFREY, M.P., contributed to the "Morning Leader" of May 4 a paper on "Land Banks," a subject in which he is expert. The object of these banks is to foster farming by small holders.

SIR ALFRED MOND, M.P., is recovering from his recent operation, and expects to return to his parliamentary duties in a few weeks. We notice in the Max Beerbohm's Exhibition of Caricatures one of Sir Alfred.

MR. ALGERNON WARREN contributes a short article on "Rhubarb" to the current monthly number of "Chambers's Journal," and refers in it to the valuable communication on the source and collection of Chinese rhubarb by Mr. E. H. Wilson published in the *C. & D.* (1906).

MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, of New York, is expected in London next week, and is to be entertained to dinner by a company of his pharmaceutical friends on this side of the Atlantic. On the invitation of Mr. R. A. Robinson, who is to preside, the dinner will be given in the Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.

MR. A. E. EKINS, Ph.C., F.I.C., has been appointed Chairman of the St. Albans School Managers, and also elected Vice-Chairman of the St. Albans Guardians. At the installation banquet of the Halsey Lodge of Freemasons on April 27, among the officers appointed was W. Bro. A. E. Ekins, P.M., P.P.G.W.

COUNCILLOR W. MASKEW, Ph.C., was last week elected Chairman of the Public Health and Sanitary Committee of the Clacton Urban District Council. Mr. Maskew was also accorded a vote of thanks by the Council for his services in providing Clacton with a new common seal of heraldic design, which has recently been adopted as the official coat of arms of the town.

MR. J. W. DORRAN, pharmacist, Old Trafford, Manchester, has been elected a member of the Stretford Urban District Council, securing 740 votes to his opponent's 660. He succeeds Mr. P. A. Estcourt, F.I.C., Ph.D., joint analyst for Manchester. Mr. Dorran has been one of Stretford's representatives on the Barton Guardians for the past eight years, and is Chairman this year.

MR. JAMES VINCE, the new President of the Lancaster Chemists' Association, was apprenticed with Mr. Wearing, Cheapside, Lancaster, in 1866. He afterwards gained experience in dispensing with Dr. C. Johnson, of Castle Hill, and returning to Mr. Wearing succeeded the latter in his business. Mr. Vince resides at Halton, two miles east of Lancaster, and is a member of the Lune Fishery Board.

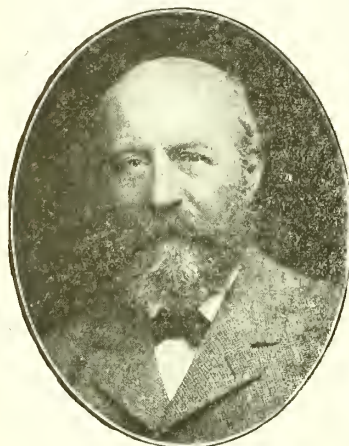
MISS DOSSIBAI RUSTOMJI COWASJI PATELL, a Parsee lady of Bombay, who was admitted in May 1910 to be the first woman member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has just become a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Miss Patell was the first woman to pass the examination for Licentiate of the Royal College of

Physicians, for it was not until January 1910 that women were admitted to this examination.

MR. T. H. PRICHARD, of the Medical Hall, Abertillery (Mon.), has been elected Chairman of the Abertillery District Council. Mr. Prichard was born at Talywain, and served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. A. E. Evans, chemist, Porth. He began business in Abertillery nineteen years ago. Mr. Prichard was elected to the District Council in 1905 and 1905, and also holds several offices at the English Baptist Church, Abertillery.

MR. GEORGE CADBURY is the celebrity whose portrait at different ages is given in the current "Strand Magazine." The one which we reproduce is of the present day, and is by Messrs. Elliott & Fry. Others show Mr. Cadbury at three, sixteen, twenty, and forty-nine. Our contemporary surrounds these portraits with appreciative references to the business of Messrs. Cadbury Bros. and their remarkable social welfare scheme at Bournville—that beautiful garden which embowers cocoa and chocolate works. The article begins thus:

The famous tribute to Wren, carved on St. Paul's Cathedral—"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice"—comes to



MR. GEORGE CADBURY.

mind as you walk through Bournville. If you want a memorial of George Cadbury, look around. Here, in this city in a garden you will find the soul of a man. It is as though a thought has taken root in the soil and flowered into a thousand gracious manifestations. Hither come pilgrims from all lands to carry away the seed of the idea, and far and near that idea is working a silent and beneficent revolution in the thought of the world. "All may grow the flower now they have got the seed," said the poet, a little scornfully. George Cadbury would say it with gladness, for there is no sense of personal pride or exclusiveness in his experiment. He has only one passion, the passion for humanity, and Bournville is not a toy for his amusement, but a model of social regeneration. Born in Birmingham in 1839 of an old West-Country Quaker stock, the grandson of the famous Richard Tapper Cadbury, who was known as the "King of Birmingham," brought up in the severe school of self-discipline and unselfish labour, his youthful ambition had been to enter the medical profession. But the family affairs claimed him. His father handed over the business in Bridge Street to him and his brother Richard in 1861. It was small and struggling. The brothers, each with a small fortune at command, set themselves to rescue it. They worked early and late, they travelled for the firm, they refused to enter into any obligations they could not meet. Their resources came near vanishing-point, and George prepared to go out to Assam as a tea-planter. Then the tide slowly turned. The business grew, its activities became world-wide, new premises were necessary.

The progress since is a matter of common knowledge. "Cadbury" has become a household word, and George Cadbury's eminence as a philanthropist has not robbed him of that innate modesty which is one of the characteristics of the greatest men.

THE late Dr. John Attfield, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., of Ashlands, Watford, Herts, left estate of the gross value of 41,275*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 22,163*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Probate of his will, dated April 22, 1903, with a codicil of July 7 following, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Martha Attfield, of the same address, his son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Norman Brooks, maltster, Millbay, Dovercourt, Essex, and his nephew, the Rev. James Herbert Harvey, North Crawley, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. The testator confirmed an arrangement whereby he is to pay an annuity of 50*l.* to his daughter-in-law, Elsa Anna Iola Attfield (widow of his son Donald), during the life of the survivor of his wife and himself, and he left 1,000*l.* and his consumable stores to his wife,

Mrs. Martha Attfield, 100*l.* each to Mr. C. N. Brooks and the Rev. J. H. Harvey. He directed that all his letter-books and papers relating to his practice as a consulting or analytical chemist should be destroyed by his executors unread. He left the residue of his property to his wife for life, and on her decease as to two-fifths upon trust for each of his daughters, Gertrude Brooks and May Maud Attfield, and one-fifth upon trust to pay the income to his daughter-in-law, Elsa Anna Iola Attfield, during her widowhood, or a life interest in 2,500*l.*, part thereof in the event of her re-marriage, with remainder to his said two daughters in equal shares.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. C. F. GOSNEY, chemist, The Pharmacy, Seaton, has disposed of his business to Mr. G. Wise, chemist and druggist, Old Tiverton Road, Exeter.

THE branch pharmacy of Mr. Walter E. Plant, chemist and druggist, 28 High Street, Doncaster, at 149 Balby Road, Doncaster (*C. & D.*, March 11, index folio 366), is now open.

MESSRS. F. G. CURTIS & SONS, chemists, Folkestone and London, have purchased the business of the late Mr. Airey, at the Parade, Carshalton. Mr. A. R. Curtis, chemist and druggist, will be in charge of the new branch.

MR. E. A. JONES, Ph.C., has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. John Sutton at the Drove Pharmacy, 99 Preston Drove, Brighton, and will carry it on in conjunction with his business at 18 Trafalgar Street, Brighton.

MR. F. TUNBRIDGE, chemist, 36 Castle Street, Reading, has acquired the retail chemist's business and packing department of Messrs. Mays & Mackay, Ltd., 5 and 6 Gum Street, Reading. Messrs. Mays & Mackay intend devoting their sole attention to their oil, colour, and drysaltery business.

MR. FRANCIS D. PHILLIPS, chemist and druggist, 26 Market Street, Haverfordwest, has taken over the business at Castle Square, Haverfordwest, which has been established since 1783 and lately conducted by the late Mr. T. M. Phillips. Mr. F. D. Phillips has secured the services of Mr. W. F. Johnson as manager. The premises are now undergoing structural alterations by Messrs. Parnall & Sons, of Bristol.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

OLDEST PHARMACY.—The Apothecaries Hall, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has the distinction of being the oldest pharmacy in Canada. It was founded, states the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal," in 1810 by Mr. Thomas Des Brisay, and on his death carried on by his son Theophilus, who in 1874 sold it to Mr. G. E. Hughes, the present proprietor. Mr. Hughes following the traditions of his predecessors occupies a considerable place in public affairs, and is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. In 1901 the business premises were rebuilt, and now form a prominent feature of the business quarter of the town.

MR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, C.M.G., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has resigned his position as Director of the Experimental Farms of the Canadian Agricultural Department, Ottawa. Mr. Saunders was engaged in pharmacy in London, Ontario, for a number of years, and was one of the founders of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He was appointed to the position he now surrenders in 1885. When chosen he was a man of fifty years old, of Devonshire descent, who had had practical training in the chemistry of soils and in botanical problems. He had won fame by his horticultural experiments and success in hybridising fruit trees and shrubs on a little trial farm of his near London, Ontario. This farm is the ancestor of the series of experimental farms and stations which now stretch from ocean to ocean.

The Shops Bill.

In the Committee stage Mr. Glyn-Jones is fighting Mr. Winston Churchill in order to get shop hours limited for employers as well as employes.

THE Shops Bill came before Standing Committee "C" of the House of Commons on Thursday, April 27. Mr. J. W. Wilson presided, and the Bill was under the charge of the Home Secretary (Mr. Churchill). Several other Ministers were present, these being Mr. Masterman (Under-Secretary at the Home Office), Mr. Ure (Lord Advocate), Mr. R. Barry (Attorney-General for Ireland), and Mr. Dudley Ward. There was a large attendance of the general public, Mr. James F. Ewing, of Edinburgh, being present.

THE FIRST CLAUSE

provides that an assistant shall not be employed about the business of a shop for more than sixty hours, exclusive of meals, in any week, and that on one day in the week he shall not be employed after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Glyn-Jones moved to postpone consideration of the clause. He said he was one of those who devoutly desired that this Bill should pass into law, but in a form which would do equal justice to the small shopkeeper. He happened to possess a practical knowledge, not by virtue, but by accident, of this particular subject. He had spent many years in a retail shop as an assistant and also as a shopkeeper. He therefore knew from practical experience not only the need there was for legislation, but the enormous benefit there would be in producing legislation if these difficulties were removed. He had been engaged as an organiser in connection with the Associations of Pharmacists, and had met representatives of other bodies and had discussed the question with them. His main reason for asking the Committee to postpone the consideration of this clause was that there were on the paper amendments directed to the compulsory curtailment, either by means of a section in the Act or by means of a compulsory closing order, of the hours during which a shop might open for business. He could not see how he and other members could really discuss the hours which assistants might be worked without knowing whether the shop itself was to be dealt with in any way. How could the Committee decide what were the right number of hours to fix for the assistants before they knew whether any provision was to be made in the Bill for the closing of the shops? Take Sunday closing. Surely it made a difference whether the Bill would prevent the shop from being opened on Sunday. That and similar points affecting the hours of the shop itself had an important bearing on the hours the shop assistant might be required to work. Might he say how important this was from the point of view of the great majority of people who were going to be affected by this Bill? The big shopkeeper with his large number of assistants was not going to be affected by this Bill. But the Bill would affect the small shopkeeper who employed one or two assistants; the assistants employed in those shops and the shopkeepers—who were by far the large majority—who did not employ assistants at all. This clause did not affect the shopkeeper who did not employ any assistant, but it did seriously affect the shop opened by an individual who had one or two assistants. Surely the Committee were not going to legislate for those one or two assistants until they knew what was going to be done in regard to that particular shop, and where exactly that employer stood in relation to his own hours and to the hours of the assistants. If this clause were passed it would be increasingly difficult to deal with the protection of other people whom they were bound to consider: the small shopkeepers who employed one or two assistants. Surely the difficulty of administration was intensified if the Committee only dealt with the assistants' hours. He asked every friend of the Bill to see that they did not proceed to deal with the assistants' hours until they had decided the question of the limitation of the hours during which the shops should be open.

Mr. Churchill contested the amendment on the ground that the Committee after they had passed the clause would still be able, if they so desired, to insert a provision in regard to compulsory closing at a later stage of the Bill.

Mr. Harry Lawson, Mr. G. Roberts, Sir E. Cornwall, Mr. Masterman, and others spoke. Mr. Glyn-Jones de-

clined to withdraw his amendment, and it was rejected, on a division, by thirty-five votes to twenty-one.

An amendment moved by Sir John Rolleston restricting the operation of the clause to women and young persons was negatived without a division.

A CHEMIST'S HOURS.

Mr. Glyn-Jones next moved to insert in the clause the words here printed in italics:

(1) A shop-assistant employed about the business of a shop which is required by the provisions of this Act, or by any closing-order made thereunder, to be closed for the serving of customers during any week-day shall not, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be employed about the business of a shop for more than sixty hours (exclusive of meal-times) in any week, and on one week-day in the week he shall not be employed after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

He said this amendment raised the question whether they were going to apply this clause in the event of there being no compulsory closing of shops. He reminded the Committee that the Bill of last year included a provision for the compulsory closing of shops on one afternoon each week throughout the whole kingdom. It left it to local authorities to fix the particular hours and days, and with this result, that almost every organised body of the trade supported the Bill of 1910. He thought the right hon. gentleman would admit that their real reason for supporting that Bill was that there was in it some sort of compulsory limitation of hours. Since last year the Home Secretary had left out the clause dealing with the compulsory closing of shops, and the right hon. gentleman had indeed indicated on second reading that the main object of the Bill was to provide for the limitation of the hours of assistants. The fact nevertheless remained that the view of the Home Office last year was that you must run the two things together; that you must have compulsory hours of employment and some alteration of the hours of shops. He was one of those who took the view that they could not have a workable scheme of compulsory hours of employment without some alteration of the hours of shops. That, too, he thought, was borne out by the facts of the case. He thought it was a fact that the very people who last year supported the Bill were now up in arms against it and asked the Committee to eliminate these clauses or to alter them in such a way as to make them practical and workable. He wished to put a concrete case and then ask the Committee to think of an Act of Parliament which would do this. There was an amendment on the paper limiting the number of shop-hours to seventy per week, and that proposal he submitted to a number of people whose judgment was sound and who had had experience. Mr. Glyn-Jones then read the following letter from a man whose judgment he relied upon:

"I emphatically express my opinion that great injustice will be done to the small shopkeeper unless relief is obtained from the present long hours. Life is at present to me one long nightmare and a veritable treadmill. The long hours, particulars of which I enclose, allow me no time for exercise so necessary to health, or any hobby or recreation, even family life being barred, except for very brief moments, by all my book work being of such a nature it is impossible to make headway except when free from the constant interruptions of counter-work. A near neighbour is often open for long after 10 P.M., and I cannot afford to send business elsewhere. I sincerely hope the juggernaut of 'public convenience' will not be allowed to over-ride this very necessary reform. A seventy-hour week could be easily arranged and all the needs of the public met if a proviso is made that in the case of chemists urgent medicines and requisites for the sick can be obtained at any time."

An Hon. Member: What business is he in?

Mr. Glyn-Jones: This is a chemist's shop. He gives his present hours as follows:

Monday	...	8 to 9 30	...	13½ hours
Tuesday	...	8 to 9 30	...	13½ hours
Wednesday	...	8 to 9 30	...	13½ hours
Thursday	...	8 to 9 30	...	13½ hours
Friday	...	8 to 9 30	...	13½ hours
Saturday	...	8 to 10 30	...	14½ hours
Sunday	...	7 to 9	...	2 hours
Total	...	...	...	84 hours

The hon. member proceeded to say that this man had an assistant. What was the Bill going to say to him? It said, "You must not keep that man more than sixty hours a week, and you must give him a half-day off."

Instead of helping that shopkeeper the Bill further handicapped him by making him deal with the business of that shop for eighty-four hours without any assistant at all. He (the hon. member) could not think that the Committee contemplated committing an injustice of that sort. No doubt the Home Secretary would say, "We agree that is wrong. There ought to be some alteration of the shop hours, and this chemist can agitate for an early-closing order." From his (Mr. Glyn-Jones's) experience he wished him joy of the benefits of such an agitation. The man down the street had no assistant at all. He might accordingly choose to keep open till any time he liked. Two-thirds were necessary in getting a closing order, but if the Committee passed the clause in its present form and applied it to any shop, whether the hours were limited or not, it meant that the shopkeepers who did not employ an assistant would not trouble about early closing. It was the man who had an assistant who was in a difficulty, and he was in a minority. It would be extremely interesting to be told why the Government had altered this Bill in the way of eliminating anything in the shape of compulsory closing of shops. In the Blue-book which the right honourable gentleman had circulated there was nothing to justify it. What did Mr. Seddon say to the right honourable gentleman at a deputation? "We say that the half-holiday must be universal, because from the administrative point of view, if you don't make it compulsory, you are going to create enormous difficulties."

Mr. Churchill suggested that was not a convenient moment to discuss the great question of a half-holiday.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that whether at a later stage the right honourable gentleman accepted their suggestions or not, the provisions of this clause would have become compulsory on the small man. He said they agreed with these hours of labour, but they ought not to and could not apply unless there was some limitation of some sort—whether by early closing or some other form. Mr. Seddon realised that, whatever Parliament said, they could not administer the Bill unless they had some limitation in regard to the shop hours. He was not asking for a compulsory half-day, but he did say that if they passed this clause they must confine its operations to shops where the hours of opening and closing were fixed. The Government said the effect would be to bring about closing orders. If that were so, his amendment would make no difference, because the amendment would apply to all shops. He claimed as much right as anybody to speak on behalf of the shop assistants—(hear, hear)—but he noticed that on the second reading Mr. Geo. Roberts declared they must adhere to the compulsory closing of shops. Look at the administrative part of this Bill! The employer must put up in his shop a notice showing the particular times at which the assistant was to be at work. An inspector was to go in. They were not dealing with the factories here, where the hands were numerous, but with the employer of one assistant. In a factory no one knew where the report came from. Not so here. How long was that going to exist, and what were to be the relations between the employer and the assistant in such a case—men who had their meals at the same table and lived together? He wanted compulsion in both respects because he realised that it was not enough to shut the shop, as the assistant might be kept at work after shop hours. Work them both together and they would find that the administration would be comparatively simple. If this amendment were carried, it would force the Committee later on to make either an early-closing day or some alteration in shop hours. It was in that hope that he asked the Committee to accept it. He reminded hon. members that they represented not only shop-assistants, but every shopkeeper in their constituencies. The case he had given them was typical of tens of thousands.

Mr. Churchill contended that the amendment would unduly tie the hands of the Committee when they came to consider the question of the closing of shops. He recognised the evils of the long hours of shopkeepers, and desired to see them rectified by closing orders, but he believed such orders could only be made when they had the assent of local opinion.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Geo. Roberts moved to reduce the number of hours from sixty to fifty-six.

Mr. Churchill argued that sixty would be fair to both parties.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

On a division the Committee defeated by thirty-seven votes to five a proposal, made by Mr. G. Roberts, to make the sixty hours inclusive, and not exclusive, as provided in the Bill, of meal hours.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, May 2.

Tuesday's Debate.

The Grand Committee resumed consideration of Clause 3 on Tuesday, May 2, at 11.30 A.M., Mr. Wilson presiding.

The Earl of Ronaldshay moved an amendment providing that the half-holiday should be given in any week which did not immediately precede Christmas Day or Easter Sunday or a Bank holiday. After discussion, Mr. Churchill promised to bring up a new sub-clause dealing with the matter later on.

Mr. Snowden moved to fix 1 o'clock as the hour at which the half-holiday should commence.

Mr. Glyn-Jones thought the question should be deferred until the compulsory closing of the shops was under discussion.

Mr. Churchill accepted the amendment on the understanding that the Government would be able to go back upon it if on inquiry between now and the Report stage it was found that the amendment created difficulties and made the passage of the Bill more onerous.

The amendment was carried on a division by 31 votes to 24.

Mr. Scott Dickson moved to add the following subsection to the clause:

Where not more than two shop-assistants are employed in any shop, or in a particular department of any shop, where the business of the shop is conducted in separate departments—

(a) the employer and shop-assistants by agreement may, in cases of illness, holidays, or other emergencies, make other arrangements in regard to (1) the times of commencement and ending of employment or spells of employment than those specified in the notice mentioned in the preceding subsection; and (2) meals than those specified in the first schedule to this Act and in the said notice, provided always that such shop-assistants shall not be employed about the business of such shop or department for more than sixty hours (exclusive of meal-times) in any week, and that the occupier of the shop shall record in the prescribed manner the prescribed particulars with respect to any such agreement.

Mr. Churchill observed that the Committee must be alive to the fact that shops where there were only one or two assistants might be in special difficulties in regard to this legislation. This was one of the points at which he thought they might without prejudice to the Bill introduce some modification. He had certain objections to the amendment in relation to the interpretation of the word "emergencies"; but subject to those and to a general limitation of the hours perhaps to seventy hours a week, he should like to meet the right hon. gentleman by moving the amendment in the form of a new clause at a later stage.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Lawson, and others having spoken, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Churchill then moved to add the following subsection at the end of the first clause:

"The provisions of this section requiring that a shop-assistant shall on one day in the week not be employed after 1 o'clock in the afternoon shall not apply to the week preceding a Bank holiday if the shop-assistant is not employed on the Bank holiday, and if on one week-day in the following week in addition to the Bank holiday the employment of the shop-assistant ceases not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon."

This addition was agreed to, and the first clause, as amended, was added to the Bill. Mr. Churchill at this point said it would be convenient to adjourn until Thursday at 12 o'clock, and this was agreed to.

Thursday's Proceedings.

On Thursday the Home Secretary made a long general statement disclosing the attitude of the Government towards the amendments to Clause II., and announcing that they were prepared to grant an important concession to the shopkeepers. Clause II. deals with overtime, providing a maximum of sixty hours per annum, subject to certain restrictions in the case of young persons, and an extension of fifteen hours per annum in the case of assistants who are given at least one week's holiday in the

year with full pay. Mr. Churchill explained that the clause was modelled on the Factory Acts, in that the overtime worked by one assistant alone was deducted from the period of overtime which all the other assistants in that particular shop might work. He now appreciated that there were distinctions between the factories and the shops, and he was prepared to accept an amendment allowing the employers to work each individual assistant sixty hours' overtime in the year. He recognised that there were dangers in this provision, but he hoped to meet them by inserting a new sub-section, to read as follows:

"During the first six months after a shop-assistant has entered the employment of the occupier of a shop, the amount of overtime to be worked by him shall be subject to this further limitation; it shall not exceed two hours for every week he has been in that employment or is entitled to continue in that employment."

Mr. Glyn-Jones objected to the proposal on the ground that it was another advantage to the large shop as against the small shopkeeper. It was also another illustration of the enormous difficulty of attempting to deal with the problem without regulating the hours of the shops.

Mr. Lawson and others protested against the concession. By 36 votes to 10 the Committee extended the overtime allowance to "each shop-assistant." This amendment was moved by Captain Gilmour.

The consideration of the new sub-section proposed by the Home Secretary was adjourned, several members pointing out difficulties which would arise in its operation.

The Committee rejected a proposal to restrict the overtime to thirty hours. It meets again on May 9, at 11.30 A.M.

SALE OF MEDICINES.

The following letter has been sent to the Home Secretary and to all members of the House of Commons by the Association of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Medicinal Preparations:

Re Shops Bill.

DEAR SIRS,—We notice that you are being approached by the Chemists' Defence Association with regard to the desirability of restricting the sale of medicines or surgical appliances (Section 21, p. 14) to registered chemists only during the closing hours which may be arranged by orders under the Act when the Bill becomes law.

This is practically asking for a monopoly in such sales, and inasmuch as there are hundreds of drug-stores, co-operative stores, etc., where medicines are sold, and in many villages no other means of procuring medicine exist, such an alteration of the Bill would be most unjust and at the same time a great hardship upon the public, who would be debarred from obtaining remedies, however simple, unless a chemist's shop was near.

We sincerely trust that this clause may be allowed to remain as it is in the original draft of the Bill.

We are, dear Sirs, yours, etc.,

THOS. READE, *President*.

T. G. PARKINSON, *Vice-President*.

R. C. WREN, *Secretary*.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce the 1911-12 Budget on Monday, May 15.

WORKING OF THE ACT.

An important question relating to the future of the Shops Bill is to be raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Gretton. It is as to whether when the Bill becomes law any addition will be required to the central staff of the Home Office in consequence of the Commissioners who are to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Government Bill. Mr. Churchill will also be asked to state exactly how many inspectors it is proposed to appoint, the number of sub-inspectors, the salaries proposed to be paid to the various grades of officials under the Bill, and whether any estimate has been arrived at as to the total cost of administering the Act which will fall upon the Treasury.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Asquith said that on Thursday, May 4, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce the Government Bill dealing with insurance which would comprise both invalidity and unemployment, as well as provisions in respect to the prevention and cure of sickness.

ARMY SERGEANT'S SUICIDE.

In reference to the suicide of Sergeant Stokes, R.A.M.C., dispenser at Parkhurst Barracks (*C. & D.* April 29, index folio 624), the Under-Secretary for War on April 27 informed Mr. Sandys that no information as to the suicide of Sergeant Stokes has reached the War Office beyond what has appeared in the Press. Orders have already been issued to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to hold a searching inquiry as to the alleged overworking of the military hospital staff.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING-STUFFS.

Copies of Mr. Bridgeman's Bill to amend the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1906, were issued on Monday. It provides that

Notwithstanding anything in subsection (3) of section 6 of the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1906, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, the prohibition on the institution of proceedings under section 6, except with the consent of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, shall not apply to the institution of proceedings by the council of a county or borough, and the words "authorised in that behalf by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries" in section 9 (1) of the principal Act shall not apply to the council of a county or borough.

In this Act and in the principal Act the expression "person" shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

It is freely stated that, after all, it may not be possible for the international commission on the opium question to assemble at the Hague on July 1 as had been previously suggested. It is currently reported that a hitch has occurred in the arrangements in consequence of the proposal made by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States that the question of cocaine and morphine should be included in the scope of the international investigation. It is stated that objection to this is taken by Germany and Portugal, and should this attitude be persisted in, the question may be dropped altogether. In the meantime, although no official announcement has been made on the matter, there is authority for stating that the names of Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., and Sir William Collins, ex-M.P. for West St. Pancras, have been submitted to the Foreign Office as suitable delegates to represent the British Government at the Hague.

VACCINATION SHIELDS.

The President of the Board of Trade was asked by Sir Harry Samuel, M.P., in the House of Commons on Monday, May 1, whether he was aware that the public vaccinators are using shields or vaccination pads made in Germany, and whether steps would be taken for them to obtain an equally good article manufactured in this country. Mr. Burns replied that public vaccinators are required to take precautions for the protection of the vaccinated surface, and protective coverings of various kinds are in use. He had no information as to whether any of these coverings are made in Germany. No special type of covering is prescribed.

Sir Harry Samuel asked whether the President did not think it desirable that their public English officials should use things made by English hands.

No answer was returned.

In conversation with our Parliamentary representative, Sir Harry Samuel said he proposes to pursue the matter further. The pads in question were inscribed "Recommended by vaccinators because of their cheapness." He was also informed that advertisements had appeared in certain newspapers stating that the same vaccination pads were recommended by the Local Government Board, but not stating whether the Board in England, Scotland, or Ireland was meant.

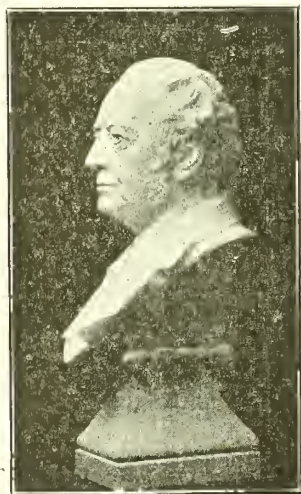
Les Beaux Arts.

THE Academy is worse than ever this year," croaks the confirmed pessimist and hostile critic. "Showing distinct signs of improvement from an artistic point of view," retorts the optimist. To the Ordinary Person it looks much the same as the Academies of other years. There is the usual number of prosperous and complacent-looking men and women who have had their portraits "done" by eminent artists, the same kind of pictures from the Academicians that they have painted over and over again, and the usual "The Yellow Dress," "The Purple Hat," and "The Grey Robe."

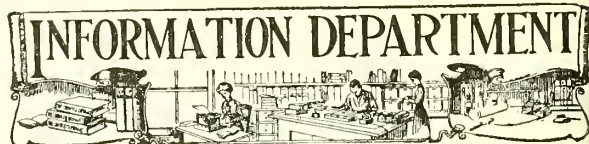
The President of the Academy (who has been painted himself for this year by two different artists) has a large oil in Gallery III. of "Mrs. Dubosc Taylor" (157). It is an effective reproduction of the prevailing fashion in gorgeous dress-material, with a background of oak staircase. Sir H. von Herkomer has a large portrait of "Lord Rayleigh" (172), which is by no means a bad likeness; but Sargent's "Archbishop of Canterbury" (206) is quite unconvincing. The medical profession is well represented by "Sir Henry Morris, Bt." (263), President of the Royal College of Surgeons (by W. W. Ouless), and "Sir James Barr" (334), of Liverpool (by G. Hall Neale). In this connection must not be omitted one of the best portraits in the show—viz., "Sybil, daughter of Dr. Bertrand Dawson" (37), by Ralph Peacock. The picture most talked about is "The Amazon" (85), by John Lavery. It is a very large canvas in Gallery II., representing a lady in riding attire, holding a spear, with a finely executed landscape showing between, around, and beyond the horse's legs.

In the Black and White Room a glance should be given to "Building the Royal College of Science, Dublin" (1355), by George Atkinson, and at the drawing of "Sir William Crookes" (1441), by William Strang. The eminent scientist is also present in bronze (1848), by Walter Merrett, but the bust does not strike one as such a good likeness of the man.

While among the Sculpture pharmacists will be particularly interested in No. 1796. This is a marble bust of "Robert Drane," excellently executed by Leonard S. Merrifield. It is a presentation bust from many friends and admirers of the well-known Cardiff pharmacist, philosopher, and antiquary, and the reproduction here given shows how faithfully the sculptor has reproduced Mr. Drane's facial characteristics. There are two other studies by the same sculptor. "The Dying Year" (1715), a statue, and "Cupid" (1837), a statuette in bronze. A well-executed marble bust of the late "J.



Campbell Brown, D.Sc., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry at Liverpool University" (1784), is shown by Charles J. Allen, while Mr. F. M. Haubman (well known in pharmaceutical circles, to which by legal right he belongs) has a bronze bust (1936) and a statuette (1951). In the Architectural Room the new buildings in connection with the Imperial Institute for the Royal School of Mines (1542) is shown by Sir Aston Webb, and Mr. A. U. Prentice shows the "New Examination Hall for the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Queen Square, W. C." (1655).



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 822 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 28/70. "Richmond" dog-soap.
- 24/47. Luisenbad salts: supply.
- 23/430. "Red Seal" suspenders.
- 28/54. "Cruside," a dental preparation.
- 23/43. "Vaporal" (for horticultural use).
- 27/36. "Carphorite," a sewage-disinfectant.
- 28/69. "Xylo-Plasten," similar to gelatin-zinc.
- 27/1. Jones's mixer and sifter: London suppliers.
- 23/9. "Calumba Cordial" (H. & W.): London agents.
- 26/44. London suppliers of "Mentholene" for colds, etc.
- 27/14. Makers of machinery for manufacturing seamless elastic stockings.
- 20/60. Present address of Keetch, brushmaker, formerly of Chardstock, Devon.
- 28/53. Mixer and sifter marked "Jones' 'Excelsior,' Rochester": address of makers.
- 28/25. Makers of or agents for Dr. Marion's food, made by the Dr. Marion Medicine Co.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Agarase (23/14).
- Antisclerosin (makers and London agents) (25/70).
- Autofume (automatic apparatus for burning medicated paper) (22/59).
- Automatic weighing-machines (25/65).
- "Audesol" disinfectants (24/53).
- Barry's "Tricopherous" (London agents) (24/55).
- Blair's gout-pills (makers) (23/70).
- Bloc Hyalin (makers and London supply) (24/56).
- Bordeaux mixture (24/54).
- Boroform (25/39).
- Caehet-apparatus (suppliers) (240/60).
- Camphylene-balls (22/22).
- Camphorite (27/36).
- Carbolineum (22/21).
- Carbon dioxide snow apparatus (24/34).
- Cobalt blue (23/100).
- Cigarettes de Joy (London supply) (23/9).
- "Coronation" ware (china and enamel) (21/54).
- Corrugated paper (23/11).
- Cottonseed-cake for cattle (26/210).
- Dioxygen (makers and London supply) (27/52).
- Dutch-drops (maker and importer) (25/33).
- Filter-presses for orange oil (West Indian inquiry) (17/56).
- "Grip" cement (23/42).
- Gutta-percha tissue, actual makers (Canadian inquiry) (27/60).
- Hand powder mixers and sifters (27/1).
- "Idylle" perfume (London agents) (15/46).
- "Javine" face-powder (23/58).
- "Keen Kutter" safety-razors (24/48).
- Laundry starch (26/211).
- Linseed-cake for cattle (26/21).
- Mentholene (actual makers) (26/44).
- Moseley's foods (26/4).
- "Niola" tablets (25/390).
- Oiled silk and muslin, actual makers (Canadian inquiry) (27/60).
- Opaled oiled-silk makers (Canadian inquiry) (27/60).
- Paraffin-wax importers (Italian inquiry) (23/13).
- Pawlucas Co. (address) (22/24).
- Peptone Witte (27/52).
- Pocket cigar-lighters (Flint and steel principle) (23/29).
- Postal tubes and boxes (24/67).
- Prussian blue (23/1).
- Rubber adhesive (makers) (27/60).
- "Shavallo" shaving-soaps (26/68).
- Smalts blue (makers) (23/1).
- Soap-bowls (wooden) (makers) (27/72).
- Soap-whisks for bath-bowls (actual makers) (20/58).
- Turned-wood boxes (actual makers) (24/17).
- "Unfired" bread (15/460).
- Vienna Food (25/16).
- Wilson's ear-drum (26/66).

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Dr. McWalter as a Controversialist

is always acute, and it is an open question whether he has unintentionally missed the point in my query. As the question is of more than passing importance I again refer to it. Dr. McWalter proposes to make the practice of pharmacy illegal in the British Empire except for those whose names appear in the Imperial Pharmacists' Register. In reply to my remark that there are some thousands of medical men who practise pharmacy daily to the extent of dispensing prescriptions, he says he is going to do nothing with these men; "their existing rights must be observed; . . . the Act will not apply to them." The net result, therefore, appears to be that the Government is to be asked to put through a little Bill to confer certain privileges on some thousands of qualified, i.e., registered pharmacists, which privileges are, however, already enjoyed, and will continue to be enjoyed, by a good few thousand more who are neither qualified nor registered pharmacists. If this is a fair statement of the case most pharmacists will say *cui bono*? By what mechanism are we to generate the enthusiasm necessary to convince the Government that such a Bill is required, and to supply the driving force needed to carry it through Parliament? It strikes me that this is about the most hopeless proposal ever put forward. All the same, I am not so sure that we shall not sooner or later see a new move for legislation, though I do not think it will be taken by the registered pharmacists, but by another class of men altogether. If I mistake not,

The Handwriting on the Wall

has appeared, and it does not require a Daniel to interpret the message to the Bloomsbury Belshazzars. Doubtless it will seem to these magnates a piece of unbounded impudence for the Society of Pharmacy and Drug Stores Proprietors to write to the Home Secretary at all. What right have they to interfere in any matter in which chemists are concerned? Such may be the attitude of the official mind, but to many other people it is plain that this Society is only telling the Home Secretary what has long been patent to every man who has kept his eyes open—viz., that registered pharmacists are on the down grade so far as numbers are concerned, and that a very large share of the pharmacy trade in this country has passed permanently into the hands of unregistered men. Year after year this has been dinned into the ears of the Belshazzars, but they have been deaf to the warning, and their belated acquiescence under the gentle pressure of the Privy Council, Glyn-Jones & Co., has deceived no one as to their true sentiments. Yes, I certainly think legislation will come, though, perhaps, not in my day; but it will not be the legislation desired by Dr. McWalter, and it will be promoted not by pharmacists, but by the men who will in a few years be doing the bulk of the pharmacy in this country, and who as such will demand recognition.

The Liberty of the Subject

to exploit for his own ends such of his fellow-subjects as happen to be in a dependent position answers in modern democracy to the old "right divine of kings to govern wrong"; and although the natural man in all of us will sympathise to some extent with Dr. Symes's dislike of legislative interference with business, it must be confessed that "mutual arrange-

ment," though it may be satisfactory in individual cases, has failed generally to lighten appreciably the lot of the overworked shop assistant. My own chief objection to the present Bill is that it is not a straightforward measure. It illustrates perfectly the legislative methods of us "Island Pharisees," endeavouring to do by a side-wind what it would be useless to attempt directly. The public conscience demands that shop assistants should be protected, which can only be done efficiently by closing shops, but as employers are a powerful class we must not appear to attack them, and being ourselves members of the public we are careful not to interfere too much with the public convenience. The result is a measure which satisfies nobody, and will probably fail in its avowed attempt to deal with a universally admitted evil. The bolder course of compulsorily closing all shops during certain hours, with a proviso that in every area of a certain size or population a sufficient number of such kinds of shops as it is really necessary that the public should have access to at any hour may be kept open in turns, is quite beyond the sphere of practical politics. Tradesmen would not stand it, and the public, that will not forgo its right to purchase a glass of beer or an ounce of tobacco whenever it pleases, would not consent to walk half a mile for a "necessary" pennyworth of castor-oil. Still, I am glad to notice, from the discussion at Glasgow, that the working of the Shop Hours Act has made earlier closing possible in industrial centres; what has been done in the West of Scotland should be possible elsewhere without inflicting injury on any shopkeeper. As to the amendment necessary in the interests of pharmacists, I am hoping that Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, I hear, is exercising great influence in the House, will be able to induce the Home Secretary to make the necessary alterations.

The Pharmacist as a Citizen

is an admirable subject for discussion by a local association, and Mr. Fry's paper dealing with it evidently excited much interest. This is a good sign, but the paper itself offers several points for criticism of a more searching kind than any that appears to have been made by the Leicestershire audience. In the first place, no such thing as "negative virtue" is possible. Virtue is an active principle. As first conceived by the Greeks it was valour in the struggle for common good, and though the word has changed its meaning considerably since then, the essence of Christian virtue is surely beneficence. It is the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin that condemn us, not even the ill we do so much as the good we leave undone, and the man who is not an active citizen is a bad citizen; it does not follow that he must needs take a prominent part in local "politics," but some kind of work for the common good he must do if he would be a good one. It must, I fear, be admitted that Mr. Fry is right in saying that as a body we do not shine in this respect. The main cause doubtless is the exacting nature of our calling, but this alone does not explain the fact; other tradesmen have to give most of their time to their own business. Nor is "the partial and strictly technical nature of our education" the cause; we are more liberally educated than some other classes that produce far more public men. Mr. Fry accuses us of being at once exclusive and gregarious (surely a contradiction in terms), and I do not understand his distinction between "egotistical" and "egoistic"; but granting the essential truth of the portrait he draws of the typical pharmacist, the question remains, "Why are we thus?" I fancy the amphibious nature of our business has something to do with it. We are, so to speak, "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring"; we hold ourselves a little aloof from the mere tradesman, and are in turn held off by the professional man. I do not say that this accounts altogether for our seclusion from public life, but probably it goes a good way towards explaining those defects in us which lead to it. We are not sufficiently sure of our own ground to make common cause with our neighbours.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

Wholesale Dealers' Spirit Licences

We reported last week (index folio 605) the views which have been expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a private communication to Mr. Gretton as to the extent of the privileges allowed to the holder of a spirit-dealer's licence. The Chancellor gave it as his opinion that under this licence (which is held by wholesalers) no less quantity of spirits can be sold at one time than 2 gals. of the same denomination to the same person. That this is what the Legislature intended to enact when making the law we are quite prepared to admit. The authority of the Chancellor on the point must be taken to be conclusive. But we must respectfully differ from the view that this is the actual state of the law, and we cannot without express assurance accept it as the interpretation which would be put upon the provision in the Finance (1909-10) Act regulating the matter by the Law Officers of the Crown. And in this question of the sale of spirits, as in all questions of law, we must have regard not to what the Legislature intended to enact, but what it really did enact. The law upon the matter of the sale of spirits by a dealer is given in the Finance (1909-10) Act, and we have only to consider what is the proper meaning to be attached to the expressions there used:

"A wholesale-dealer's licence authorises sale at any one time to one person of liquor in the following quantities, namely:

"(a) In the case of spirits, wine, or sweets in any quantity not less than 2 gals., or not less than one dozen reputed quart bottles; . . . but not in any less quantities."

As the Act does not lay down that it is to be read together with Spirits Act, 1880, it would be only permissible to refer to the earlier Act for the interpretation of the later one if the meaning to be attached to this were in any way in doubt. Now we think that the meaning is perfectly plain, and we submit that it does not bear the interpretation put upon it by the Chancellor, which is in fact a statement of the law as it stood prior to the passing of the 1909-10 Act. Since this Act lays down that a dealer may sell spirits "in any quantity not less than 2 gals., or not less than one dozen reputed quart bottles," we cannot see how any room for doubt can exist as to the meaning of these words. The dealer may, under his

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licence, sell not less than 2 gals. of "spirits"—not any particular denomination of spirits—and if he were to sell 2 gals. made up of a number of liquors each of which was a denomination of spirits, and however small the bulk of any of the denominations which go to make up the whole quantity might be, this would still be a sale of 2 gals. of spirits, and as such permissible under his licence. Take the case of a sale at any one time to one person of a parcel made up of six reputed quart bottles of whisky, two of brandy, two of Hollands, one of rum, and one of liqueurs, will it be contended that this is not a sale of "one dozen reputed quart bottles" of spirits at one time to one person? If it is not so, what is it? And if it is so, is this not the very thing expressly allowed by the Act of 1909-10 to be done under a spirit-dealer's licence? It will probably be found that the Chancellor, in his letter to Mr. Gretton, has expressed the official view rather than the legal view of this question. There is no doubt that for certain purposes connected with the revenue from spirits the Finance (1909-10) Act and the Spirits Act, 1880, must be read together; and it is easily conceivable that the official mind has not grasped with sufficient clearness the limits which are imposed upon the tendency to explain one statute by another by the strict rules of legal interpretation. If this is the case, we can readily understand how this view has taken possession of the Chancellor. The Government intended that the privileges of a spirit-dealer under the licence imposed by the (1909-10) Act should be the same as those granted under the law prior to the Act, and entrusted to the officials the task of expressing this in technical language in the Bill which should embody the future. The officials failed in their task, and being naturally reluctant to admit this, they have persuaded themselves that the law is as they desired it to be. Holding this view, it is natural that they should try to get the Chancellor to adopt it, and the sequel shows that they have been successful in the attempt. It is to be regretted that this should be so. A minister of State ought above all things to be on the watch against falling into the pits which officialism has such an inveterate tendency to create, and which it can often use as trenches to secure its own position. A statesman falling into one of these must necessarily have his vision narrowed and be deprived of the breadth of view which is the chief justification for his own appointment. Any danger of such a catastrophe in the present instance could at once be deviated by referring the whole matter to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion. We are convinced that this opinion would be found to be in agreement with that which we have stated to be the correct interpretation of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

The Shops Bill.

To British shopkeepers the most momentous spot on earth at present is Committee Room 14 of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. There, fifty representatives of the people talk on Tuesdays and Thursdays about the concerns of the shopkeepers and their employés; what they do in the way of trade; when they do it; when they shall eat and when they may have leisure. These fifty gentlemen are not shopkeepers. The appearance of some of them is sufficiently patrician to forbid that idea, and their youth proclaims acquaintance merely with the outside of the counter. Army men, lawyers, landlords, commercial men, journalists, and labour members form the bulk of the Committee. Yet they are dealing with our liberties as seriously as if the integrity of the State depended upon those sixty hours

a week which henceforth (it seems likely) shop-assistants are to work. Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P. for North Worcestershire, the well-known chemical-manufacturer (Albright & Wilson), is Chairman of the Committee, and judiciously he does his duties. To the right and left of him sit the members, but not strictly on party lines. Mr. Winston Churchill, who has charge of the Bill, sits on the front bench to the right of the Chairman; and Mr. Scott-Dickson, a leading Conservative, was *vis-à-vis* to him. Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Harry Lawson, two of the wise men from the East of London, were on Mr. Churchill's side on Tuesday, and when Mr. Glyn-Jones spoke, Mr. Lawson found an opportunity to follow (their constituencies are contiguous). On the public side of the bar three or four rows of chairs are always filled by (as far as one can judge) representatives of local interests, chiefly those frock-coated and tall-hatted gentlemen who have come up to London as a deputation from somewhere, and have furnished members of the Committee with amendments, which Mr. Churchill accepts rarely, condemns emphatically, or postpones until "later on"—that time which may never come and in most cases may not be wanted. Clause 1 was got through at five minutes to two on Tuesday, when Mr. Churchill read an addition providing that in the week before a bank-holiday week assistants need not get the half-day off at 2 p.m., provided they get the bank holiday and a half-day off at 1 p.m. With that the Committee adjourned until 12 noon on Thursday. We report the proceedings elsewhere, but here we may add that the Bill is being discussed and its provisions thrashed out in a business-like way. There are few long speeches; members get to the points quickly, showing that in the main they have been well coached by representatives of different interests. It is too soon yet to try even to estimate what the Bill will be when the Committee is done with it. The best part of the fight will be over when the three clauses dealing with assistants have been passed; then the Committee is expected to rattle through the rest. Happily there are on the Committee about half-a-dozen gentlemen who have personal experience of retail shopkeeping, and they are influencing the other members beneficially, irrespective of party. Interest in the measure is growing, especially outside the bar, and while the desire that the Bill should be dropped may not be realised, efforts to get it into workable shape will not be abated, especially if chemists and others who feel prejudiced tell their members what they object to.

International Pharmacy.

THE scheme of federating the pharmaceutical associations of the world which was agreed upon at the International Congress of Pharmacy held at Brussels last September has advanced to the stage when the draft rules and objects are being submitted to the various representatives who have seats on the Council. Great Britain was not, for several reasons, represented on the provisional Commission, but there is, notwithstanding, considerable interest in the Federation movement among the wide circle of pharmacists whom we address. The Dutch Pharmaceutical Society initiated the scheme and The Hague is appropriately the headquarters of the Federation. The object of the Federation is stated as "the promotion of pharmacy, either as profession or as applied science, along international channels." The wording of the "object" is not very happy, but we take it to mean that the Federation will seek to promote the interests of pharmacy in an international as distinguished from a national direction. It

will probably occur to most people that this is a proposition as to the desirability of which there may be several opinions. The methods by which it is sought to accomplish the ends in view are stated to be as follows :

1. Collecting data with regard to the execution of pharmacy in all countries.
2. By studying the laws regulating the pharmaceutical profession.
3. By giving advice and supplying data with regard to the laws relating to pharmacy.
4. By organising International Pharmaceutical Congresses.
5. By filing the papers of these International Congresses, arranging and working out of the subjects treated there, and studying fresh subjects for treatment.
6. By making arrangements for participation in Congresses of interest to pharmacy, and by collaboration with other international societies.
7. By promoting uniformity in the formulation of requirements for education and tuition.
8. By protecting the rights of the pharmaceutical profession.
9. By fighting the execution of pharmaceuticals and the sale of medicines by unqualified persons.
10. By promoting the prosperity of the national pharmaceutical societies.
11. By promoting uniformity in the form of medicines and methods of investigation.
12. By doing all other things as may be considered conducive to the attainment of the object of the Federation.

There seems enough here to occupy the activities of a few secretaries of the card index type, but whether the ultimate result will be of any benefit to international pharmacy may be questioned. It is a simple matter to criticise the suggestions which are made, but at least as a central body for organising International Congresses a useful purpose can be fulfilled by the Federation. The rules and regulations have been issued from the Secrétariat Général, 4 Schenkweg, The Hague, and those of our readers who feel interested in the question should obtain a copy. The subject matter is printed in several languages.

Drugs for India.

AN interesting newspaper controversy with regard to the quality of drugs supplied to India has recently taken place in the Calcutta "Statesman," which advocates the necessity of a Food and Drugs Act for India, based on the lines of our own Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Mr. A. Norman Hirst, B.Sc., Ph.C., opened the discussion in a letter pointing out that if the Government of India were to realise the extent of existing adulteration of drugs and medicines, and thereby become fully aware of the importance of the matter, a provisional Act would probably be placed on the Statute Book within a very short period. Among his charges against shippers Mr. Hirst says they send out to India cheap varieties of quinine sulphate largely consisting of cinchonine, cinchonidine, and other cinchona-bark alkaloidal sulphates; compound extract of sarsaparilla in some instances consisting chiefly of glucose and many other medicinal preparations occurring in the Indian bazaars are physiologically inactive, while others are almost entirely deficient in active principle and are practically inert. The statement in regard to quinine seems extraordinary considering the extremely low price of the sulphate, which is actually lower than what cinchonine or other cinchona-bark alkaloids are obtainable at. Mr. Hirst mentions that tea gardens, railway companies, collieries, and so forth send round "tender forms" or quotations for their medicines, and they usually accept the lowest tender. Does it ever strike them, he asks, that for the saving of, say, 10 per cent. on the "bill" they lose maybe 50 per cent. in efficiency of the medicine, with consequent heavy economic loss on the wages bill? Following Mr. Hirst, two leading English firms of chemists in Calcutta, Messrs. Smith,

Stanistreet & Co. and Messrs. Bathgate & Co., made some remarkable statements in lengthy letters to the "Statesman." The following extract from Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.'s letter shows how they view the matter :

"As chemists of many years' experience of the Indian drug-trade, we say that the majority of British and Continental firms ship to Indian dealers very large quantities of drugs the sale of which in England, Germany, France, or the United States (or in any country where a Food and Drugs Act or its equivalent is in force) would expose the vendors to prosecution, and which only remotely resemble the drug whose name they bear on the labels as far as their physiological efficacy is concerned. We have seen an order placed by an Indian firm with the representative of a British manufacturing firm for galenicals expressly specifying the proportion of adulteration or of reduction of spirit strength in the finished product, which comes to the same thing. This order was accepted and executed. The importation of these preparations caused a loss to the Indian Government in spirit duty of over 25 per cent. of the correct duty payable (owing to deficient spirit), and it was fraud on the purchasing public, who ordered and expected to receive goods of the quality specified in the British Pharmacopœia. The Customs authorities profess to be unable to prevent the importation of such goods: they can only stamp on the labels 'Adulterated' (or a similar word), which is no protection whatever. The firms who take and execute such orders will have no hesitation in posting to the importers a supply of fresh labels to replace those defaced by the Customs authorities.

"We have samples of so-called sandalwood oil shipped by one of the largest oil-distillers in the world to an Indian firm at one-quarter the cost of genuine sandalwood oil, composed probably of cedarwood oil with a small percentage of sandalwood oil to give the characteristic odour. We have bought samples of santonin adulterated in varying proportions with boric acid, the best containing 25 per cent. boric acid, the worst 93 per cent. boric acid and 2 per cent. only of santonin (santonin costs to-day over Rs. 34 per lb. in London, and boric acid about 5 annas a lb.). We have seen samples of iodoform containing varying percentages of sulphur and boric acid, and samples of copaiba balsam (?) consisting exclusively of gurjun oil, without a particle of copaiba. These are all deliberate cases of adulteration by English and Continental firms of supposed standing before shipment, and these instances could be multiplied indefinitely. In addition, short weight is another feature of the bazaar trade in India. One of the largest European shippers of quinine has exported to India so-called 1-oz. bottles of quinine containing an average of 390 grains per bottle in twelve bottles weighed. It is a common practice for bazaar firms to order seventeen 1-oz. bottles per lb.; and we have weighed 112 1-lb. bottles of a certain chemical (bought in good faith as containing 16 oz. each), the net weight received being 101 lb."

The writers quote orders sent by Indian dealers to the representative of a British manufacturing firm, specifying the proportion of adulteration required, and they assert that these practices are forced on the shippers. Some of the best British houses, they say, will have nothing to do with such devices, but others apparently capitulate because if they stood out they would fail to secure native trade. In this connection Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. cite the following passage from a letter written by a large firm of manufacturing chemists :

"It was only then that we definitely decided to follow '—'s' advice to attempt to secure a share of the very large native trade. It is one in which we have had to buy our experience, and we very soon learnt that some of our competitors had brought it to a state of corruption that was scarcely credible. . . . After one or two experiences of this sort, we decided that we should be compelled to a certain extent to follow the lead of our competitors."

Messrs. Bathgate & Co. in their letter also point out the necessity for a Food and Drugs Act, adding that India being a cheap market, every device is used to reduce the cost and secure business—"short weight, mis-description imitation of labels and packing, and adulteration to a most astonishing extent." A reply to these charges was made by "Bazaarwallah," who vigorously defended the British wholesale druggists against adulteration. He offered to give Rs. 100 to any charity he might name, if Mr. Hirst could in a dozen essays purchase an original bottle of quinine bearing a British label that is adulterated, an

submitted the same challenge in regard to iodoform, a drug which is alleged to be commonly adulterated.

The whole correspondence shows that the question is one of considerable moment, and there is no doubt that the opinions of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and Messrs. Bathgate & Co. are entitled to respect; but is it not possible that matters have been somewhat exaggerated? Leading British drug houses do not practise adulteration, and as regards imported products of reduced spirit strength it is understood that this is done by local firms to a large extent, but seldom by British makers. The whole question revolves on the fact that India must buy cheaply and that some European firms have resorted to these practices against their will. They are urged to supply an attenuated article, and they know that if they refuse they will lose orders which will be executed by less scrupulous rivals. The blame, therefore, rests to some extent on the public who demand cheapness, and when they find two dealers who profess to be selling the same article, they give preference to the vendor who asks the lowest price. They do not trouble to consider whether the price of the drug is consistent with purity, or they assume (if they give thought to the matter at all) that the Indian dealer having a cheaper style of living and less trade expenses, can undersell his European competitor. In this way India has been recognised for years past as what Messrs. Bathgate & Co. call "a cheap market," with the result that "Anything is good enough for India" has become a by-word on the European markets.

Chemists' Dental Society.

Mr. W. Meakins, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, the Hon. Secretary of this organisation, is sending out notices that the adjourned inaugural meeting is to be held at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on May 11, at 7.30 p.m. With the notice is being sent a copy of the objects and rules as finally revised in accordance with the suggestions of the members of the Committee. These will be submitted for the approval of the meeting, and the meeting will also be called upon to elect the fourteen councillors. It is to be hoped that all chemists who perform dental operations and who realise the necessity of protecting their rights from encroachment will support the movement. Those who do not receive the notices to which we have referred should, without delay, send a postcard to Mr. Meakin.

Spice Standards.

An interesting question has been raised before the Society of Public Analysts by Messrs. John C. Umney and C. T. Bennett, regarding the relation of proposed British Pharmacopœia standards for aromatic drugs to the sale of these articles as spices for cattle. It is an advantage to the trade that a question of this nature should be raised before such an assembly, for experience shows that hardships arising under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts through the advice of officials imperfectly informed, may be avoided when public analysts are in so close touch with representatives of trades concerned (including pharmacy) as to know that variation in commercial qualities, and specific demands for abnormal qualities for established and legitimate purposes, must influence them in their judgment as to the application of a standard. In the case of the spices of the British Pharmacopœia it is well to look ahead and see how new standards to be applied will affect business in such of them as are used, in many cases more largely used, for other purposes than as drugs for the treatment of the ailments of man. For veterinary purposes the finest anise answering the requirements of the British

Pharmacopœia is not needed; sometimes it is used medicinally for animals; as frequently it is used as an ingredient in condiments, therefore as food. In the former case anise by past rulings comes under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; as a food for animals it is outside these Acts, but it may come under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act. Therefore, unless there is some clear understanding about the matter, or a more precise reservation in the British Pharmacopœia, the standards of that book will be utilised in respect to sales of these spices for animals. But Messrs. Umney and Bennett show that subtle forensic reasoning is not quite in place here. Certain of these powdered spices as found on the market are so bad that it is clear that a great deal of sophistication is going on. Such palpable fraud as admixture with exhausted fruits is a matter in which all vendors who are worth their citizenship should welcome action under any statute that would stop the practice and remove temptation from the path of fair traders.

Order as to Bonded Spirits.

The latest outcome of the inquiry by Mr. Hobhouse's Committee regarding the amalgamation of the Customs and Excise Services is the issue of a General Order by the Board of Customs and Excise to their Customs staff, instructing them in matters pertaining to warehousing and treatment of goods such as perfuming of spirits while under Crown control. This assimilates the Customs method to that of the Excise, the leading feature being the keeping of all the ledger accounts at the warehouse, and not, as was hitherto the practice, of their being kept elsewhere by different officials. The change came into operation on May 1. In the aggregate an enormous saving of business-time will be made by this ready accessibility to the ledgers, etc., containing all particulars of the stock, while the gain in the way of convenience, uniformity, and progress will be correspondingly great to traders. The Order is full of minutiae, and the application is likely to involve the Customs warehouse officials in much work for some months to come. The actual number of packages in warehouse will have to be counted as a check upon the initial stock shown in the ledgers and registers. At premises approved for perfuming spirits in bond, the Board specially order that the amount of duty paid on goods delivered for home consumption must be recorded in the proper columns in the ledgers already in use. The titling of these ledgers must also, where necessary, be altered in manuscript, so as to provide for the entry of removals of goods to other warehouses in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, and for distinguishing shipments on vessels belonging to the Royal Navy (including removals to the victualling yards, etc.) from shipments on other vessels. Without entering minutely into details of the book-keeping, which are chiefly of official interest, we may say that in some instances additional warehouse office accommodation will be requisite for the proper storage of the books and for the performance of the necessary clerical work. Consequently some merchants may be called upon to provide these increased facilities for the Revenue staff. As to the safe keeping of books, the Commissioners say:

"When the office provided at a warehouse is so situated that access to it cannot be obtained unless the warehouse is open, or if such office be not a room to which the Surveyor and officers alone have access, the books and documents are not to be left therein, but kept at the nearest office fulfilling the requisite conditions."

In the event of this course of procedure being impracticable, the Board of Customs will make "such other arrangement as may seem desirable." The changes will make one homogeneous administrative pattern throughout the United Kingdom.

Metric Prescriptions.

THE Council of the British Medical Association has had under consideration a resolution passed at the annual meeting in 1908 regarding the writing of prescriptions in metric terms, and has drafted a report for presentation at this year's annual meeting. This was printed in the "British Medical Journal" Supplement, April 29. It sets forth the advantages of the metric system, and proposes a transitional method, suggested by Dr. R. Cochrane Buist, of Dundee, the essentials of which we reproduce. This method recognises the main fact that British medical men think in grains and minims, and will continue to do so until a new race arises which has been taught to think in grams and cubic centimetres. The procedure recommended for the use of medical practitioners is thus summarised:

- The prescription is still to be based on the single dose.
- In the case of mixtures sixteen doses are to be ordered by writing with figures only the number of grains or minims of each ingredient in one spoonful.
- In the case of pills and powders ten are to be ordered and the prescription is to give in figures only the metric equivalent of the grains of each ingredient in the single dose.
- The dispenser is to be informed that every prescription written without symbols is to be dispensed in metric measures. Prescriptions are given in illustration. Thus we have an 8-oz. mixture:

<i>As the Prescriber Thinks.</i>	<i>To be Written thus.</i>
Tr. belladonnæ, $\text{m}\bar{\text{v}}$.	Tr. belladonnæ, 5.
Spt. ætheris, $\text{m}\bar{\text{x}}$.	Spt. ætheris, 10.
Vin. ipecac., $\text{m}\bar{\text{xv}}$.	Vin. ipecac., 15.
Syr. scillæ, $\text{m}\bar{\text{xx}}$.	Syr. scillæ, 20.
Inf. senegæ ad 3ss . (i.e., $\text{m}\bar{\text{cclx}}$).	Inf. senegæ ad 240.

The prescriber intends a mixture to contain certain substances in fixed proportions, which will be the same in the single dose and in the bulk, and will not be affected whether the measures be stated in minims or in cubic centimetres; the numbers of minims will be larger, but the proportions will be the same. The exact factors for the conversions of grams into grains and of cubic centimetres into minims are 15.4324 and 16.906 respectively. The procedure used in the above example is to take 16 as a near approximation to each of these numbers. In ordinary prescribing, sixteen doses is the most common of all orders, as represented by tablespoonful doses of an 8-oz. mixture. If, therefore, in such a mixture the prescriber orders the numbers of minims of the drugs A, B, C, D, E in each tablespoonful which he would order in a prescription in English measures, but omits the symbols, and if the dispenser measures in each case the same numbers of cubic centimetres into the bottle, the conversion from English into metric measures will be automatically completed. Hence the instruction (d) above. For teaspoonful doses the bulk would be 2 oz. or 60 c.c., and for dessertspoonful doses 4 oz. or 120 c.c.

The following prescriptions are also given in illustration:

R Tr. nucis vom., 5.	R Tr. digitalis, 7.5.
Inf. quass. conc. ad 60.	Spt. ætheris, 10.
Sig.: Teaspoonful in water before each meal.	Dec. scoparii ad 120.
	Sig.: Dessertspoonful morning and night.
Cocaine hydrochlor., 3.	Argent. nitrat., 1.
Aq. ad 60.	Aq. destil., 50.
Sig.: 5 per cent. cocaine hydrochlor.	Sig.: 2 per cent. silver nitrate.

The procedure in ordering pills and powders must be somewhat different from the above. The order for a pill or powder is based on fractions or small multiples of the grain. The prescriber should therefore become familiar with the equivalence 1 grain=0.06 gram, which is sufficiently exact for practical purposes. To facilitate the work of the dispenser the number of pills or of powders ordered should be a multiple of ten. Thus:

R Aloin.,
Podophylli resinæ,
Jalapæ resinæ,
Ext. hyoscyami aa. 0.015.—M. ft. pil.
M. 10.

Sig.: One after each meal.

For his pill-mass the dispenser simply shifts the decimal point of the prescription.

The linear measure equivalence 1 in.=2.5 cm. is used in practice.

The Council considers that these suggestions would overcome the difficulty of introduction of the new system by a medical practitioner who does his own dispensing, or by one whose dispensing is usually done by the same chemist.

CO-OPERATION WITH PHARMACISTS.

In regard to this the Council make the following recommendations:

Divisional Action.—It remains to deal with the case of prescriptions given to be made up by any chemist to whom the patient may choose to go. For this purpose some definite understanding between medical practitioners and pharmacists will be necessary, and Divisions could usefully bring about such understanding. The procedure would be for the Executive Committee of the Division, after ascertaining that medical opinion in the district is ripe for the step, to make representations to the local Pharmaceutical Association, and to arrange a conference between a small number of members of the Executive Committee and a small number of pharmacists appointed by their Association.

Central Action.—If, and when, the Divisions considered the time ripe, representations would be made by the Association to the Central Organisations of Pharmacists, in order that, pending the general adoption of the metric system, prescriptions might be systematically written and dispensed in the transitional method suggested in the present report.

Recommendations are also made with a view to getting teachers of pharmacology and materia medica to teach according to the metric system in future, and for medical practitioners to adopt the proposed transitional system.

Turin Exhibition.

THIS Exhibition was opened by the King and Queen of Italy on Saturday, April 29, although it is far from being finished; indeed, several of the buildings are still in the process of construction, and even the most advanced of them have still to be decorated. The British pavilion is one of the handsomest in the Exhibition and covers a space of over 20,000 square metres. It consists of a main, or front, pavilion, which forms the façade, and galleries behind it. The main pavilion is slightly curved in form, and faces the fountain which was one of the chief features of the Turin Exhibition of 1898. The façade presents a deep portico, supporting a wide terrace flanked at either end by a cupola. A central and larger cupola rises in the middle of the curve, behind two towers which stand at the main entrance. The position is an excellent one, and the view looking across the fountain and the river Po, which lies just beyond, could not be bettered. The actual building is fully completed, but the internal decoration is far from being finished; and, naturally, the distribution and arrangements of the exhibits, of which many have not yet been unpacked and some have not even arrived, still leave much to be done.

The exhibits are arranged in fifteen sections, those which interest our readers being in the sections devoted to Photography, Perfumery, Food Products, Chemical Industries and Scientific Instruments. Some of the exhibits have been received, but it is estimated that about a month will yet elapse before the Exhibition is fit for inspection by those who have to travel a distance for the purpose. In the meantime, we may mention that the following are among the exhibitors: Aerators, Ltd., The Assam Oil Co., Ltd., W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., R. & J. Beck, Ltd., Birmingham Dental Supply & Manufacturing Co., Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Borax Consolidated, Ltd., British Cyanides Co., Ltd., British Drug Houses, Ltd., Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Burnmah Oil Co., Ltd., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd., Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd., F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., F. Darton & Co., Erasmic Co., Ltd., J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., Gas Light & Coke Co., John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., Houghtons, Ltd., Howards & Sons, Ltd., International Salt Co., Ltd., Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., Kilner Bros., Ltd., Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., Lyon's

Ink, Ltd., Mellin's Food, Ltd., Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., L. Oertling, Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Raimes & Co., Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Rosmarine Manufacturing Co., Scottish Mineral Oil Association, South Metropolitan Gas Co., Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Tooth's Extract of Meat Co., United Alkali Co., Ltd., Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Wellington & Ward, Whalley's Sanitary Fluid Co., Williams Bros. & Co., Wratten & Wainwright, Ltd., and Wright, Layman & Unney, Ltd.

TRADE NOTES.

A RECORD OF SPORTS is published by the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., Liverpool. The eighth edition is just issued, and is most interesting. The company inform us that they will send a copy to any of our readers who would like to have it.

CAVALLIER FRERES, manufacturers of essential oils and floral pomades, Grasse, announced in our last issue the names of their agents in London, Glasgow and Liverpool. In error the address of Mr. Farrow, the London agent, was given as 21 Hatton Garden, instead of 71. Will our readers please note the alteration?

VIBRONA.—One seldom opens a leading English magazine nowadays without finding in it that characteristic card of "Vibrona, the Ideal Tonic Wine," telling people that it "refreshes the strong, restores the weak, revives the depressed." This advertising by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., is very helpful to retailers of the wine.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CAPPER, Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, call our attention to the fact that their advertisement on p. 36 of our issue of April 29 bore their old address, 51 Piccadilly, Manchester. All communications to them, whether in regard to the products of the Stokes Machine Co., or their own goods or manufactures, should be addressed to Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool.

ODOL IN THE UNITED STATES.—We recently reported that this well-known dentifrice and mouth-wash had been introduced into the United States. We now learn that Messrs. Borgfeld & Co., New York, have been appointed sole agents and distributors, and Odol is now being manufactured in New York. A *C. & D.* correspondent in New York in a recent letter informs us that Odol is being advertised there in quite a striking manner, and that the preparation is catching on well.

"TABLOID" RYTOL DEVELOPER.—The whole of the negatives taken by Mr. Ernest Brooks, the official photographer as a record of the Duke of Connaught's tour in South Africa, were developed *en route* by means of Rytol Universal Developer. Mr. Brooks has now written to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. expressing his satisfaction with the compactness of his "Tabloid" photographic equipment and the "beautifully graded negatives" which the Rytol developer gave him.

A CORONATION SOUVENIR is offered by Messrs. Brown, Morris & Co., 48 King William Street, London, E.C. It is in the form of a sheet of white silk upon which are printed notable events since King George V. was born, and outstanding facts regarding the Empire. In the centre is a space 3 in. by 2 in. for autographs, and portraits of the King and Queen above this. Mr. Brown, of the firm, is a pharmacist, and he thinks chemists who have employés calling on customers could sell the souvenir easily, especially if it be perfumed.

VITAFER.—Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, make an announcement in this issue regarding window shows of Vitafer. Vitafer is a combination of milk proteid with glycerophosphates of calcium, sodium and magnesium, and is being recommended as "the greatest of all tonic foods." Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay are making a special offer to chemists who purchase a 5l. quantity and agree to make a window display for fourteen days. Steps have been taken to ensure that the sale of Vitafer is profitable to the retailer; it may only be sold

at full face-value, and the price is protected by the P.A.T.A. scheme.

"DEVULES" is the name which Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., are giving to developers which they are putting up in bipalatinoids made of non-actinic material. Each devule makes 1½ oz. of normal developer, this being done by opening the envelope and dropping the contents into sufficient water, in which they dissolve with the stir of a rod. Four kinds are made: (1) pyro-soda, (2) metol hydroquinone, (3) glycin, and (4) amidol. They are put up in waistcoat-pocket boxes (bronze lacquered), each containing a dozen devules, and they cost 9s. per dozen boxes for 1 and 2 and 12s. for 3 and 4, with a good discount to retailers.

THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION is to be held during the week beginning May 8, at the Holland Park Skating Rink, Holland Park Avenue, London, W. The exhibition opens at 11 A.M. each day, and is reached by the Central London Railway (Shepherd's Bush Station) or the Metropolitan Railway (Uxbridge Road Station). A number of well-known houses are exhibiting, and make special announcements of the fact in our advertising pages. Among these are:

The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.

Daisy, Ltd., Mammoth Works, Leeds.

Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Eucryl, Ltd., Hull.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London.

Express Developing Co., 86 High Street, Whitechapel, London, E.

Ford, Shapland & Co., 6 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Hutchinson Co., 70 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

"John Bull" Foods, Ltd., St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

Lescol Perfumery Co., George Street, Camberwell Green, London, S.E.

Luce's Eau de Cologne Co., Ltd., 20 Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., The Laboratory, Hull.

Pritchard & Constance Wholesale, Ltd., 7½ Newman Street, London, W.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield.

Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W.

Viscose Development Co., Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Vixol, Ltd., Merton Abbey, London, S.W.

Vincent Wood, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S.E.

Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry.

MESSRS. W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., London, will have at their exhibit telephone facilities, the number being 2711 Western, and they invite any London or Provincial chemist who desires to make appointments while visiting the Exhibition to do so through this number. To assist in this they should report themselves at the Bush Stand when they arrive at the Exhibition. Messrs. Bush are also organising a free telegraphic service and making other arrangements for the convenience of the trade.

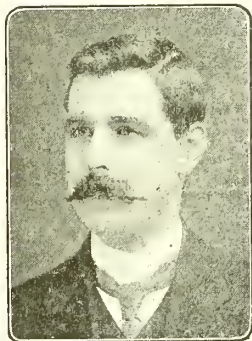
PROPOSED NEW NETHERLANDS TARIFF.—As a White Paper there has been issued by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade a translation of the proposed new general Customs tariff of the Netherlands, with comparison, as far as possible, of the proposed new rates of Customs duty with the rates at present in force on imports into the Netherlands from the United Kingdom.

LEEDS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting was held at the Grand Restaurant on Wednesday evening, May 3, Mr. J. H. Beacock (President) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. C. H. Milburn) read the forty-third annual report, and the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Tullitt) submitted a financial statement. Both were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. H. Beacock; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Horner and Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (*ex-officio*); Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. R. Mundell; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Eaton; Council, Messrs. Milburn, Milestone, Purdy, Pollitt, Calverley, Shaw, Long, Winterbottom, and Armitage; Auditor Mr. G. Jackson.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Association Presidents.

THE Oldham and District Pharmaceutical Association has been fortunate in its Presidents during the five years it has



MR. W. YATES.

been in existence, and as a result useful work has been done for the members without fuss or excessive publicity. This year Mr. William Yates, who is in business at 67 Market Street, Shaw, near Oldham, fills the presidential chair. It was in Shaw that he served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. W. Platt, who has now retired from business. Subsequently Mr. Yates was an assistant in pharmacies at Liverpool, Birkenhead, New Mills, Blackpool, Chelmsford, Edinburgh. In Edinburgh he was in the homœopathic pharmacy of the late Mr. J. C. Pottage in Princes Street. While there he studied at Mr. W. B. Cowie's evening classes, and passed the Minor examination in July 1898. He then came south again, and acted as manager for the widow of the late Mr. J. E. Taylor, of Lower Broughton, Manchester, and twelve months later purchased the business at 67 Market Street, which had been carried on by the executors of the late Mrs. Wall, chemist and druggist. The business had run down somewhat—in fact, the takings in the first week were scarcely a living wage in themselves—but Mr. Yates is one of those men who like to tackle a big task, and he has now no reason to regret his purchase, for he has developed the business well, and has added an optical department to the pharmacy. He has not been idle outside business hours either, for he has served as Secretary of the Crompton Tradesmen's Association for six years, and is now its President. He is a director of a local Building Club, Secretary to the Trustees of a Wesleyan Chapel, Sunday-school Treasurer, and Deputy Organist. Mr. Yates's aid is usually asked in regard to public and tradesmen's affairs, and altogether he is one of those who have demonstrated that chemists and druggists are among the most useful of British subjects.

Brief Records.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.—The monthly meeting on April 20 took the form of an interesting lecture, with lantern illustrations, by Mr. A. H. Cooper on "Local Umbelliferae." There were present Mr. Evans (in the chair), and Messrs. Hawes, Pryke, Gedge, Snow, D. Williams, Lovell, Hallett, L. Wilson, W. Cooper, Spurway, besides several ladies and friends. After the lecture refreshments were kindly provided by Mr. A. H. Cooper. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cooper.

Northampton Chemists' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on April 25. Mr. L. North presided, and there were also present Mr. D. McKinnell, Mr. Geo. Ingle, Mr. J. L. Rolfe, Mr. Gatehouse, and Mr. F. Cowdery (Hon. Secretary). An invitation from the Pharmaceutical Society to visit Bloomsbury Square in May was read. The question of forming a party to attend was deferred until the annual meeting on May 9. Mr. Cowdery said that as a result of a canvassing of the trade he had collected 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for the Bencvolent Fund.

Doncaster Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting and social evening of this Association was held at the Albany Hotel, Market Place, on April 25, with Mr. W. E. Plant in the chair. There were also present Messrs. M. H. Stiles (President), H. W. Shaw, F. W. Playford, E. A. Collings, F. Brooke, and Mr. Harry W. Stiles (Hon. Secretary). The guests included Mr. Walter Roberts, F.R.G.S., several of the members' wives, and other ladies and gentlemen. The President gave a lantern-lecture entitled "My Summer Holiday in Belgium." The account was profusely illustrated by means of lime-light views, and it was delivered in Mr. Stiles's usual instructive manner, being replete with interesting anecdotes. Nearly all the slides were made from the lecturer's own negatives. After a cordial vote of thanks had been accorded to Mr. Stiles, refreshments were partaken of.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Pharmacists' Association.—The President (Mr. J. A. Thomas) presided at the general meeting held at the Oriental Café, Cheltenham, on

April 27. There were present also Messrs. W. Barron, M. C. Mansbridge, A. C. Saxby, A. Lee Hall, H. B. Clark, T. T. Dolman, C. H. James, W. Marchant, H. B. Lloyd, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary). Mr. M. C. Mansbridge gave graphic impressions of a trip to New Zealand and back. The sea voyage occupied eighty-nine days, and two months was spent in the North Island of New Zealand. Mr. Mansbridge lectured for an hour and a half, the sulphur springs near Rotorna, the tree-ferns, and the magnificent show of geraniums around Hobart coming in for special mention. The many views shown added greatly to the interest of the lecture. The vote of thanks to Mr. Mansbridge was carried with much cordiality.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held on April 26 at the Star and Garter Hotel, Mr. W. R. Dunn (Oakengates) presiding. Mr. F. J. Gibson was congratulated on his election as Chairman of the Board of Guardians. The Mayor of Wolverhampton (Mr. C. T. Richards) then addressed the meeting in regard to the question of affiliating the Association with the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce. There is wanted, he said, a central body which can speak on behalf of the whole of the traders of the town. If the Association had been affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce the latter body would have been able to back up chemists on the question of poisons licences. Mr. Gibson, in reply, said that the matter would have to be discussed by the Association. It would be no good being affiliated unless chemists were represented at the meetings. The Mayor was thanked for his address.

Lancaster Chemists' Association.—The third annual meeting of this Association was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Heysham, on April 26. Mr. W. Arkle (President) was supported by Messrs. J. Vince, J. B. Shattock (Secretary), R. S. Angus (Treasurer), R. T. Simpson, H. Troughton, A. Bate, W. Gorst (Lancaster), Parker, and Councillor R. Knowles (Morecambe). Mr. J. B. Shattock presented the annual report, which reviewed the work of the session. The report was adopted, and also the Treasurer's report, the latter showing a balance to the credit of the Association. Mr. J. Vince was elected *President*, Mr. Arkle was appointed *Vice-President*, Mr. W. Gorst (Messrs. Bate & Gorst) *Treasurer*, and Mr. J. B. Shattock (Prospect & Co., Lancaster) was reappointed *Secretary*. Mr. J. Burkett, sen. (of Morecambe), was elected an honorary member, and Councillor J. Burkett, who succeeds him in his business, was elected a member. The lady friends joined the members at tea, after which Mr. Parker invited the company to inspect his mineral-water factory. The evening was pleasantly spent at the Alhambra.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—A special meeting was held at the London College of Pharmacy, London, S.W., on April 30, with Mr. H. Kirby in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Bottomley, Snow, Shelley, Downie, Colston, Spencer, McClean, Knowlson, Thomas, Smith, Cecil, and Bullen (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Bullen reported communicating to the Home Secretary an expression of hope that some attention would be devoted to the case of long hours in pharmacies, which had not been catered for in the present Shops Bill. Mr. Bottomley related his experiences as delegate to the Liverpool meeting. The entrusting to London of the Union's affairs for a year necessitated the appointment of an executive, the election resulting as follows: *Chairman*, Mr. Frederic Bullen; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. H. G. Kirby; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. G. A. H. Shelley; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. Victor Bottomley, c/o Messrs. Starkie & Co., 126 Strand, W.C.; Messrs. Hobbs, Catto, and Snow as members of the board; and Mr. J. J. B. Waldron as President of the Union was also a member *ex officio*. The executive will shortly undertake the revision of the rules, which will be submitted to the branches for approval.

Bradford Chemists' Association.—The annual meeting was held at the Royal Hotel on May 2, with Mr. M. Firth (President) in the chair. Mr. Holmes wrote thanking the members for their condolences in his recent bereavement. In a letter from the Bradford Chamber of Trade support of the tradesmen's exhibits in the Lister Park Charity Gala procession was asked. It was agreed that the Association could not take any action, but it was stated that aerated-water manufacturers might be inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity. Answers were ordered to questions from the British Pharmaceutical Conference. In his annual report the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. T. Silson, reviewed the main events of the pharmaceutical year. He said that the social events promoted by the Association had been highly successful. The total membership of the Association was now sixty-two. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. M. Firth; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. F. A. Wilcock and J. C. Calvert; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. E. Metcalfe; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. J. Holmes; *Council*, Messrs. A. Holroyd, R. T. Silson, and D. S. Priestley. Delegate to Chamber of Trade Council, Mr. H. R. Jackson; delegates to

quarterly meetings, Messrs. J. Holmes and W. E. Metcalfe. Thanks to officers were given and responded to.

Three Towns Association.—The quarterly meeting of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Association of Pharmacists was held at 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, on April 27. The President (Mr. F. A. Spear) occupied the chair. Those present included Messrs. Condy U'Ren (Vice-President), Edward Twiney (Treasurer), Frank J. Barge (Hon. Secretary), R. F. Roper, S. D. Venning, J. D. Turney, S. A. Perkins, F. Maitland, A. Barber, W. C. Faulk, Cyril U'Ren, N. Barber, Hancock, Gollop, and Harvey. The following members were elected: Messrs. J. J. R. Eslick, H. Hemming, R. J. Tunstall, Wallace, and Newcombe. On the proposition of Mr. R. F. Roper, seconded by Mr. F. Maitland, it was resolved: "That the members of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Association of Pharmacists wish to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. C. J. Park for so many years, and to tender to him their hearty thanks for the work and time he has given in the interest of local members and pharmacists generally." The Secretary read a letter from the Local Association's Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society setting out the scheme for the reception of visitors to London during the week ending May 12. A paper was then read by Mr. S. D. Venning, L.D.S., on "The Teeth: Their Diseases and Treatment." The lecturer, with the aid of models and diagrams, explained in detail the formation, composition, and function of the teeth, both temporary and permanent. He pointed out the different forms of "toothache," their causes and remedies, and explained the system of nerves. Diseases of teeth are due to the employment of soft food and to modern conditions of life; the higher the mental state of a race, the worse the condition of the teeth is found to be. Decay is principally due to the fermentation of food-stuffs forming lactic acid, which dissolves the lime salts in the cementum and exposes the dentine. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Venning for his interesting and instructive paper.

Cumberland and Westmorland Chemists' Association.—At the meeting held at the Bush Hotel, Carlisle, on April 27, there were present representatives from Carlisle, Workington, Keswick, Penrith, and Longtown. Mr. Thos. Edmondson (President) occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings recalled the Association's work in opposing the granting of poison licences, and illustrated the power of united action by saying "one prominent county councillor lost his seat by his action on this poison-licence question." Mr. Neathercoat spoke at length on *Local Organisation and the Proposed Curriculum*. He stated that the Council had definitely withdrawn the draft scheme for the alteration of the Minor. He suggested that apprentices should be registered as early as possible, in order to avoid inconvenience by the three years that must elapse between registration and examination. He made it a strong point that the division of the Minor was to be optional. In dealing with Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Mr. Neathercoat said that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had secured three important points with great difficulty from our opponents—viz., that the licence must be a personal one, that it must only be applicable to two poisons (nicotine and arsenic), and that licensees must obey all the provisions of the various poison Acts. An animated discussion followed, the proceedings being very lively, as the 1908 Act has hit Cumberland chemists very hard, while they looked at the draft scheme as a death-blow to the apprentice of the future. The meeting concluded by passing unanimously the two following resolutions:

"That this meeting, having heard Mr. Neathercoat, welcomes the withdrawal of the draft scheme, but are in favour of an optional division of the Qualifying examination and of a systematic course of training.

"At the same time a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mr. Neathercoat for his able and lucid address, and to the Pharmaceutical Society for sending him."

Society of Chemical Industry.

A MEETING of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on May 1. Mr. Grant Hooper in the chair. The first paper was by Mr. C. E. Sage, Ph.C., on "The Testing of Creosote." The author explained that outside medical circles the term creosote always refers to coal-tar creosote, wood-tar creosote being designated B.P. or "medicinal" creosote. The definition offered was "Creosote must be the product of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal and be free from admixture with other oils." The need for unity in the methods of analysis was emphasised, and the author gave the methods practised in his laboratory. The creosote referred to is employed for preserving wood, but, incidentally, it was noted that the

amount of pyridine bases is important to makers of sheep-dips and disinfectants. It is also desirable to institute biological tests for the purpose of indicating the germicidal value of creosote where it is used as a disinfectant and fungicide. The paper was discussed by Mr. Blagdon, Dr. Lewkowitsch, Dr. Butterfield, and the Chairman, and was subjected to considerable criticism.

Dr. Edward Divers then read a paper on "A Modification of Raschig's Theory of the Lead-chamber Process." The author agrees with the principle of Raschig's theory, but cannot accept the suggestion that the two substances, called by Raschig nitroso- and nitroso-sulphonic acids, are formed and take part in the production of sulphuric acid. Particularly he contends that the existence of nitroso-sulphonic acid is chemically impossible to admit.

Society of Public Analysis.

THE meeting held at Burlington House, London, W., on May 3, had a pronounced pharmaceutical tone both in the character of the papers and the attendance. Among those present were Mr. E. W. Voelcker (President), in the chair, Dr. W. H. Willcox, Dr. Hehner, Professor Greenish, Messrs. C. A. Hill, C. T. Bennett, E. T. Brewis, E. M. Holmes, E. J. Parry, T. Tickle, J. C. Umney, A. Chaston Chapman and P. A. E. Richards (Hon. Secretaries), and others who took part in the discussions.

Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., and Mr. C. T. Bennett, B.Sc., F.I.C., communicated a paper (which was read by Mr. Umney) entitled

THE VALUATION OF CERTAIN SPICES USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

In this the question of the relation of pharmacopoeial standards for medicines for use by man and their employment as spices or drugs for cattle was discussed, and factors were given of the ash percentage and ether extract yielded by certain spices which are prescribed by physicians. It is well known that powdered spices of low grade but offered as genuine are sold for veterinary purposes, while also are offered articles which are the veriest rubbish, being purposely adulterated abroad, exhausted material being added to them. The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy has suggested to the British Pharmacopoeia Committee an ash limit for certain drugs, and if inserted in the British Pharmacopoeia these will constitute *prima facie* standards for such articles, and the authors asked what would be the position under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts of the chemist-vendor of these articles when sold for men or animals. They proceeded to show that while the Acts do not apply to cattle foods (for adding to which many spices are sold), they include medicines for animals, while the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act and the Merchandise Marks Act would cover the sale of articles that are not what they seem. The chemist-vendor might be safer labelling the article "Not B.P." if in the Pharmacopoeia, adding in any case "Sold for veterinary purposes."

The authors proceeded to give the analytical factors, emphasising the fact that in determining ether extract chemically pure anhydrous ether should be used as much of the ordinary methylated ether contains alcohol (which extracts other substances) and water. Cripps and Brown's methods of determining the moisture and volatile oil ("Analyst," 1909, 34, pp. 519-523) are the most accurate. After evaporating the greater part of the ether over a water bath at 50 degrees C. a practically constant weight may be obtained by placing the dish containing the extract for an hour in an exhausted desiccator containing calcium chloride. The following are the results which the authors submitted to the meeting (ash and extract figures being seriatim):

CINNAMON.—Ash percentages: quills yielded 2.9, 2.9, 5.6, and 8.6; powders gave 3.3, 4.5, 3.1, 3.8, 4.0, 7.3, 6.9, and 3.7. Ether extract obtained from the quills was 2.9, 2.6, 1.8, and 1.5 and from powders 2.6, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 1.9, 1.9, 1.9, and 2.0.

No commercial powders contained extraneous matter such as walnut shells.

PIMENTO yielded ash percentages 3.3 (powder), 4.1, 4.8, 4.5, 4.7, 3.9, 3.4, 4.0, 3.8, and 3.9. Ether extract, 8.0 (powder),

7.8, 5.7, 8.2, 8.9, 8.7, 9.6, 9.5, 9.5, and 9.1. An ash-limit of 5 per cent. as usually adopted is therefore high.

FENUGREEK.—The ash percentages found were 3.8 (powder) and 4.7, and the ether extract 6.5 (powder) and 6.1.

ANISE.—The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy does not recommend an ash-limit in this case because of great variation in kind and origin. The authors showed this by the following results from fruits:

Whole Fruits.			Powders.		
No.	Ash	No.	Ash	Ether Ext.	
1	6.8	10	7.9	25.2	
2	7.5	11	11.5	24.4	
3	24.2	12	11.6		
4	25.2	13	22.7	23.9	
5	26.6	14	6.2	26.2	
6	28.8	15	7.5		
7	30.2	16	12.2		
8	31.8	17	20.6		
9	35.2	18	18.5	21.6	
		19	18.6		

Samples 3 to 9 were adulterated with particles of sand. In the case of many of the powders ash percentage is very high and extractive low. Microscopic examination showed these to contain exhausted fruits. The authors explained that oils of anise, fennel, caraway, and cummin are distilled from unbroken fruits, which are afterwards resold. The authors considered that an ash-limit should be stated in the Pharmacopœia for anise, the maximum to be 3 or 9.

CARAWAY.—Six specimens yielded ash 6.1, 6.4, 7.0, 8.9, 20.7, and 20.3; ether extract 23.0, 20.7, 21.8, 22.6, 16.7, and 16.6. Fair samples of caraway yielded 5 to 7 per cent. Samples 5 and 6 contained exhausted fruits.

CORIANDER FRUIT usually yields up to 11 per cent., and ether extractive 21 to 22 per cent. Specimens examined yielded ash 6.9, 7.5, 10.3, 10.7, and 10.6; ether extract 21.5, 22.7, 17.0, 16.2, and 16.1.

FENNEL FRUIT.—The ash should not exceed 10 per cent., but many samples of coarse powder give a very much higher figure and subnormal extractive. The figures found were: Ash—whole, A 4.8, 6.5, 10.6, 10.8, 12.8, B 16.3; powdered, C 15.6, 14.0, D 24.4, 26.4, 8.5, 10.4, 14.3, E 14.4. Ether extract—whole, A 20.8, B 18.4; powdered, C 18.7, D 15.2, E 19.2.

CUMMIN.—Fair samples yield 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. of ash. Commercial powdered showed ash percentage 6.1, 6.4, 6.7, 10.3, 11.1, 11.4, 9.4, and 9.2; ether extract 29.8, 29.2, 28.4, 23.2, 21.8, 21.2, 24.7, and 24.3. The powder with 21.2 of ether extract was very dry in character, and the 29.8 was so moist as to mass by pressure of the hand.

The authors concluded that the powders of these spices as sold for veterinary purposes are not of such character as could be held to be of the "nature, substance, and quality demanded" under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, neither could their characters be upheld under the Merchandise Marks Act. In the absence of any specially legalised or recognised standard for veterinary medicines they were of opinion that standards differing from those accepted for human medicines would have to be proved.

DISCUSSION.

In calling for discussion, the Chairman said that animals were entitled to have pure drugs. [Mr. E. J. Bevan: "Or be told." (Laughter.)]

Mr. E. M. Holmes, speaking from a museum point of view, said that commercial varieties of spices varied much, and many were mixed with sand in such a manner that the addition was almost undetectable. Exhausted umbelliferous fruits were largely used as cattle food, but unprincipled people mixed them with spices or condiments, which was quite a different thing. In a parcel of Egyptian cummin seed he found recently a good proportion of plantain seed, an admixture which might be accidental or intentional.

Professor Greenish said the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy had considered ash and extractive limits for umbelliferous fruits. The former had been fixed, but although the Austrian Pharmacopœia gave extractive limits, it was difficult to know how far to go, as it might tie one's hands too tightly. The data provided in the paper would form a useful contribution towards the solution of the matter. He considered that no examination of a veterinary or other powder was complete without microscopical examination by a skilled worker. Powdered drugs were often prepared from extraordinary mixtures. Samples of powdered nutmeg bought promiscuously were all made from worm-eaten nuts. In the case of ginger and

coriander half the samples were from more or less worm-eaten material. In a sample of gentian it was difficult to find gentian among the six other ingredients, which included bean-flour, quassia, and starch. In a certain town 75 per cent. of the powdered drugs taken promiscuously and examined by him were sophisticated. In the case of mixtures of exhausted and natural products, where microscopical examination often failed, the amount of ether extractive was a valuable figure.

Mr. R. A. Cripps said that an inspector should ask for veterinary drugs as cattle spice, so that vendors could not say it was for use as a food and thus put it outside the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as a drug. He found that the ether extractive alone was not entirely satisfactory; he preferred to determine the volatile oil separately and to drive essential oils off from the ether extractive before weighing.

Dr. G. D. Lander said that the spices mentioned in the paper entered chiefly into the composition of quack powders as flavouring agents, and it would be difficult to characterise them at all in such mixtures.

Mr. E. J. Parry said he could endorse the statements as to the enormous extent of adulteration in cattle spices, either with mineral matter, warehouse sweepings, or by abstraction of essential oil. One firm alone drew the oil from 250,000 pounds of cloves per year, distilling being stopped when $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the oil had been yielded, the residue being dried and put into circulation, going chiefly to France and Russia. (Laughter.) The main source of this form of adulteration is the German and Dutch essential oil distillers. As regards the legal aspect, he ventured to say that it is perfectly clear that a drug should be the same whether it is used in veterinary or human medicine. He did not agree with Mr. Cripps, since he considered that if $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of anise fruits were bought as cattle spice he doubted if it would come within the Act, but if sold as powdered anise it raises at once *prima facie* evidence whether sold as drug or not. Spices as a rule are not sold as such. They are mostly shipped to India and come back as curry powder. How are they to catch vendors when there is no standard for curry powder. The bulk of cattle spices do not enter into the composition of quack powders, but form part of condition powders, being thus sold as mixtures, an "abuse of the use" of exhausted drugs which it is difficult to meet.

Mr. Umney, in replying, said that if they could not catch vendors of sophisticated spices by one of three Acts (the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act), they were badly placed indeed.

The next communication was by Dr. G. Druce Lander and A. E. Walden on

THE DETECTION OF TRACES OF HYDROGEN CYANIDE.

It was claimed that the prussian-blue test is superior in accuracy and delicacy to the Waller's picric-acid test, and the method of procedure adopted is as follows:

The distillate containing the hydrogen cyanide is made alkaline with two drops of 10-per-cent. caustic-soda solution and evaporated practically to dryness. One drop of 2-per-cent. ferrous-sulphate solution is next added, and the mixture allowed to stand in the cold for ten minutes, and finally one or two drops of hydrochloric acid are added. The reaction-mixture is then diluted, if necessary.

The extent to which the limit has been pressed by the research is 0.000002 gram of hydrogen cyanide per c.c. Experiments were detailed showing that the test is given by a dog's blood and brain, even eleven and thirteen days after death, including three or five days' free exposure of the brain to air. It was also shown that the absolute quantities in the test had a remarkable influence on its efficacy; also that it gave quantitative results comparable with those yielded on titration with N/500 iodine. Dr. W. H. Willcox agreed with Dr. Lander as to the value of the test, and both he and Mr. A. C. Chapman pointed out that reducing substances such as sulphuretted hydrogen vitiated entirely the alkaline picrate test.

BLAUD'S PILLS.

Mr. A. E. Parkes next read notes by himself and Mr. J. D. Roberts on "The Composition of Blaud's Pills" and on "The Pearl Coating of Pills." The two investigations were complementary, and the variations were said

to be extraordinary. Thirty samples of Bland's pills were examined. The ash varied considerably according to the coating, the amount insoluble in hydrochloric acid being from 1 to 34 per cent. The iron oxide yielded was from 8 to 21 per cent., corresponding to 0.8 to 1.5 grain of ferrous carbonate per pill. The SO_3 content varied from 0.2 to 10 per cent., and the alkali (Na_2O) from 0.6 to 8.9 per cent. In two cases the pills were made with potassium carbonate. The low figure for alkali showed that some of the pills were made from ferrous carbonate. Twenty-one pearl-coated pills possessed coating varying from 21 to 40 per cent. the weight of the pill. The ash varied from 19 to 34 per cent., the portion insoluble in hydrochloric acid being 17 to 31 per cent. The pill mass alone constituted 59 to 78 per cent. of the whole pill, and its ash varied from 20 to 35 per cent. In nine samples the ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid constituted 8.1 to 16.2 per cent., and in twelve samples only 0.7 to 3.8 per cent. Digestion experiments with water, dilute hydrochloric acid, and acid pepsin solution showed that in every case very little solution occurred after the pill had broken up. Microscopical examination showed sharp angular particles, which, in the author's opinion, are not on ingestion without danger. In many cases the amount of coating was greater than necessary. The silicious residues obtained from some of the pill masses showed that steatite is added in making it.

There was no discussion.

The last paper was by Mr. J. F. H. Gilbard, on

"A REACTION FOR CAULOPHYLLIN."

This consists of adding 25 c.c. of 80 per cent. alcohol to 0.1 gram of the resin in a flat porcelain dish, and evaporating to dryness. Water (1 c.c.) is next added, and the residue broken up with a flat-headed rod, before adding 2 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. On stirring, the mixture becomes an intensely purplish-blue in about five minutes. With some specimens of caulophyllin the colour is inclined to reddish-purple. In the case of pills, 0.1 gram is taken and treated as above, when the mixture becomes purple at the edges. Dr. Willcox stated that the test had proved invaluable in a recent case, where pills alleged to be used as an abortifacient were said to contain cimicifugin, ext. hellebore, and caulophyllin. There was no distinctive test for the first two, but it had been proved by the new reaction that caulophyllin was absent. The test is of great value as it is not interfered with when aloes is present.

The meeting then terminated.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

The Fahey Bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to compel all proprietary articles to bear the formula on the label has been killed.

Dr. Oscar Oldberg, in retiring from the deanship of the Department of Pharmacy of Northwestern University after exactly a quarter of a century of service, was the guest of honour at a remarkable banquet in Chicago recently. The alumni presented the doctor with a loving-cup and the university with a bas-relief portrait modelled by a well-known sculptor. The senior class in the school gave the doctor an engraved address handsomely bound in leather. Felicitations and remarks were made by the prominent members of the faculty, the university, and pharmacists outside of the city. Those who came from a distance to respond to toasts were Mr. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Harry B. Mason, of Detroit.

Price-Cutting.—The Supreme Court of the United States has finally passed judgment upon the direct-contract plan by which several manufacturers of proprietary medicines have hoped to prevent price-cutting. These plans have at one time or another been upheld by Courts in the different States and by some of the Lower Federal Courts. The highest tribunal in the country has never ruled upon the question until now. In a suit brought by the Miles Medical Co. against John D. Park & Sons, the Supreme Court has declared in effect that the Miles contract is void as being in restraint of trade, and therefore against public policy. It declares that the maker of goods has no right to say what shall happen to them after he has disposed of them himself and they belong to somebody else. Neither would there apparently be any loophole if the goods were technically consigned to the distributors, the title remaining with the manufacturer. The Court holds by inference that this would be a mere subterfuge.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on May 3. Grants amounting to 129/10s. were made from the Benevolent Fund, which fund is reported by Mr. Campkin to be in a healthy condition. Mr. Neathercoat stated that the arrangements for the President's reception on May 10 are well advanced, and that there has been a fair number of applications for tickets. The report of the Government Visitor to the examinations was transmitted by the Privy Council. Dr. Willcox notes "a decided improvement in the knowledge and training of the candidates," and further on states that in almost every case the reason for failure is that the candidate has not had "the good fortune to have been through a systematic course of training." Dr. W. E. Dixon, Dr. Adolph Engler, Dr. Percy F. Frankland, M. E. Légér, Dr. D. Prain, and Dr. Ludwig Radtkofer were elected honorary members. Mr. Bruce McDonald Brander was awarded the Pereira medal, while the silver medal was won by Mr. W. Honneyman, and the bronze medal by Miss Dorothy Braithwaite. The Society of Apothecaries are to be informed that the time is not ripe for the consideration of a by-law suggested by that body regarding the admission of apothecaries' assistants without examination. Delegates were appointed to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth. An address is to be sent to King George on the occasion of his Coronation. Valedictory remarks were made by the President in reference to the retirement from the Council of Mr. Park and Mr. Hobbs. The annual report of the Council was approved.

The Councillors present were: The President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), Vice-President (Mr. W. L. Currie), Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Gibson, and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, E. T. Neathercoat, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. A. Rogers, C. Symes, E. White, and J. R. Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the PRESIDENT read a letter from Mrs. Attfield thanking the Council for their sympathetic references to the death of Dr. Attfield.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Fifty-six members were elected and 299 restored to their former position in the Society. Twenty-two student associates were elected, and one person had his name restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN presented the report of the Finance Committee, the main features of which are as follows:

Receipts for the General Fund.

Penalties and costs	...	...	£101	1	1
Subscriptions	...	...	2,062	4	0
"Journal" and publications	...	...	272	0	1
Restoration-fees	...	...	20	5	0
Registration-fees	...	...	94	10	0
Ground-rent	...	...	12	19	0
School-fees	...	...	10	10	0

£2,573 9 2

This, with the balance from last month, made the total of 4,187/16s. 11d., from which the following payments were recommended to be made:

"Journal" and publications	...	£590	14	1
Stationery, etc.	...	50	11	9
Current expenses	...	650	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	313	0	0
School and examinations	...	354	19	3
Law charges	...	115	1	7
House	...	401	1	3

£2,475 7 11

The following balances were shown on the Benevolent Fund:

Current account	£852 15 11
(recommended for payment, 5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>)	
Donation account	63 15 1
Orphan Fund	125 6 4

Mr. ALLEN, after remarking that the accounts were of the ordinary character, mentioned that a special contribution of 5*l.* to the Benevolent Fund had been received from the York Chemists' Association.

Mr. GIFFORD put a question regarding what seemed a large amount for current expenses.

The SECRETARY said the amount was somewhat exceptional; it included 160*l.* for rates and 128*l.* premium on leasehold redemption policies, 36*l.* for electric light, 15*l.* for coal, and 57*l.* for repairs.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which

Mr. CAMPKIN, in moving its adoption, said that the committee had before them thirteen applications, and made grants amounting to 109*l.* 10*s.*, also one of 20*l.* for the Secretary's Casual Fund. Mr. Campkin further mentioned that the fund is 276*l.* better than at the corresponding period of last year, and that the maintenance fees of an orphan in the London Orphan Asylum were to be paid from the Hill Orphan Fund.

Mr. GILMOUR, in seconding the adoption of the report, said the improvement in the condition of the fund is in accord with the general healthiness that has developed throughout the trade.

Mr. HAGON mentioned an instance where the prompt attention given by the committee to a Cardiff case had given great satisfaction locally. The letters sent from the office were human documents, sympathetic in the extreme.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WHITE presented the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, which dealt with routine matters. An account for 57*l.* 17*s.* for repairs (including the reconstruction of a drain) was approved of, and the Curator was asked to accede to the request of the Leicester Chemists' Association for a set of labels for the Association's materia-medica specimens.

The report was adopted.

ORGANISATION.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT presented the report of the Local Associations Committee which dealt with meetings held at Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, Grimsby, North Staffs, Eastbourne, Harrogate, Pontypridd, Barnsley, and Bedford. The details were sanctioned of the official reception by the President at the Holborn Restaurant on May 10.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the hope that the Councillors would be present to support the President, and that the function would be an annual one. He also mentioned that he met the chemists of Carlisle last week, discussed with them the poison-licence question, and was able to remove considerable misapprehension in the minds of those present.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to Dr. Symes, said that a fair number of applications for tickets had been received. He was much obliged to the Organisation Committee for the trouble they have taken to arrange the details.

The report was adopted.

The REGISTRAR reported that he had registered a number of apprentices or students.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

The report of the Examiners on the April examinations showed that in London there were 168 candidates for the Minor, of whom 85 passed. Of 37 Major candidates, 25 passed. In Scotland 46 of 87 Minor candidates passed, and 5 of 9 Major candidates.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED.

Thirty pharmaceutical chemists who passed the recent Major examination were granted diplomas sealed with the seal of the Society.

EXAMINER APPOINTED.

Mr. Thomas Tickle was appointed examiner for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships examination in June.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following were elected honorary members of the Society: Dr. W. E. Dixon, F.R.S., Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, London; Dr. Adolph Engler, Director of the Botanical Museum, Berlin; Dr. Percy F. Frankland, F.R.S., President of the Chemical Society; M. Eugène L  ger, Paris; Dr. D. Prain, C.I.E., Director of Royal Gardens, Kew; Dr. Ludwig Radlkofer, Professor of Botany, Munich University.

The last-named is already a corresponding member.

SHOPS BILL.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee contained a reference to the Shops Bill. It stated that the Committee approved of the action of the sub-committee which has the matter in hand.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

The same report dealt with the result of the competition for the Council prizes, which was as follows:

Pereira Medal.—Bruce McDonald Brander, Edinburgh.

Silver Medal.—W. Honneyman, Hartlepool.

Bronze Medal.—Dorothy Braithwaite.

The examiners, Messrs. Fritz, Jackson, and Peck, were thanked for conducting the examination.

APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS.

The Committee had before them the by-law suggested by the Society of Apothecaries in regard to the admission of apothecaries' assistants to the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The Committee recommended that the Society of Apothecaries be informed that the time is not ripe for consideration of the matter.

THE CORONATION.

The Committee recommended that an address be forwarded to King George V. on the occasion of his coronation.

The report was adopted.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The annual report of the executive of the North British Branch for the year 1910-1911 was received and ordered to be recorded on the minutes.

GOVERNMENT VISITOR'S REPORT.

The Privy Council Office forwarded a copy of the report of the Government Visitor, Dr. W. H. Willcox, on the examinations held in London during the year ended March, 1911.

The report stated that in the period under review there were 728 candidates for the Minor examination, a decrease on the preceding year, when the number was 768. The candidates who passed were 292, a percentage of 40.1. This is a satisfactory improvement, since the percentage of success has never been so high during recent years. In 1908-9 it was 33.2, and in 1909-10, 35.03. The increase in the proportion of successes has caused the number of candidates who have obtained the Minor qualification to be greater than for any year during the past five years, in spite of the fact that, with the exception of the year 1908-9, the number of candidates who entered for the examination was smaller than in previous years. The report continued:

The figures, as compared with previous years, show generally a decided improvement in the knowledge and training of the candidates who presented themselves for examination. This general improvement was especially marked in the practical portion of the examination, the figures being very much better than for previous years. In spite of the satisfactory improvement which has taken place, the fact still remains that the majority of the candidates who presented themselves for examination showed that they had not had the good fortune to have been through a systematic course of training, and in almost every case the reason for failure is to be explained on this ground.

The candidates for the Major examination numbered 53, and 26 passed, a percentage of 49.1. The report further explained that the higher percentage of passes is due to the fact that "the proportion of candidates who have had

the advantage of a systematic course of training is considerably greater than is the case for the Minor."

B.P.C. DELEGATES.

Mr. E. S. Peck invited the Council to send delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth in July. The following were appointed: President, Vice-President, Mr. Neathercoat, Mr. White, Mr. Cross, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Cuff, and Dr. Symes. The Secretary is also to attend.

LETTERS.

The Cumberland Chemists' Association forwarded a resolution regarding the division of the Minor and the institution of a systematic course of training.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association forwarded a resolution respecting the Shops Bill.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia forwarded the Register for 1910.

The Society of Chemical Industry directed attention to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held in Washington in 1912.

Some minor alterations in certain examinations were notified by the London University.

A FAREWELL.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that the Council would be losing the services of Mr. Park and Mr. Hobbs, both of whom had been exceedingly useful members of Council.

Mr. HOBBS, replying, said he felt he had been a somewhat stormy character, but it was pleasing to him to know that his attitude had been viewed from the kindest aspect.

Annual Report.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the annual report, which was finally approved in the following form:

In presenting the seventieth annual report and financial statement the Council has to report continued and steady progress in all departments of the Society's work. The roll of membership contains the names of 7,292 registered persons, an increase of twenty-three on the highest total previously recorded. It is satisfactory also to be able to point to a balance of revenue over ordinary expenditure of 687. 3s., in spite of expansion in one or two new directions of necessary outlay, and notwithstanding, too, that the total income for 1910 did not reach that of the preceding year by 4807. The Council has deemed it prudent to put aside a sum of 5007. to meet contingent obligations undertaken in connection with those members who have paid life-composition fees. The life-compounders number 619, and the money earmarked on their account has been invested in Metropolitan Water Board stock.

Examinations.—During the past year 1,027 candidates were examined for the qualification of chemist and druggist, and of this number 407, or 39.63 per cent., passed and 620 failed. This percentage of successes is appreciably higher than that recorded for 1909, and the Council learns with satisfaction that the most recent experience of the Boards points to a distinct improvement in the training of the candidates. The report of Dr. W. H. Willcox—the Visitor, on behalf of the Privy Council, to the London examinations—endorses this fact and refers especially to the general improvement shown in the practical portion of the examination. The Visitor to the Board in Scotland, Dr. Balfour Marshall, also directs attention in his report to the higher standard of efficiency in the candidates. There were sixty-two pharmacists examined for the Major qualification, and thirty passed, or 48.38 per cent. Both in numbers and in proportion of passes the records are considerably better than those for the previous twelve months. Three hundred and ninety-eight persons were registered as "apprentices or students" by the Registrar, and became eligible accordingly to fulfil the formal conditions of entry for the Qualifying examination.

Evening Meetings.—A full and excellent programme of papers and lectures has been carried out during the winter session, particulars of which have been published at length in the official "Journal." The Council gratefully acknowledges the services of those who have contributed papers or have otherwise assisted in carrying on this important and valuable section of the work of the Society.

School.—The efforts of the Council to maintain, and if possible augment, the traditional high standard of the School of Pharmacy in the promotion of pharmaceutical education appear to have been fully recognised and appreciated by those responsible for the training of pharmaceutical students. The accommodation of the new laboratories has been utilised to its utmost capacity during the past session, while the work of the professorial staff has received encouraging testi-

mony in the successes of the students in the examination-room. Reference was made last year to a proposed scheme for certain readjustments and refitments on the pharmaceutical side of the School, which was to be carried out at the sole cost of a former student. It is with profound regret that the Council has to announce that the generous-minded personality with whom this idea of educational development originated has been removed by death, and that the proposals which he had undertaken to finance have necessarily to be abandoned in consequence.

Legal.—The number of cases of alleged infringements of the law investigated by the Law Department during the year was 1,356, a number largely in excess of the total for any previous year. It was requisite to commence proceedings in 273 cases, and of those which came into Court the Society was only unsuccessful in six cases. In regard to one of these an appeal was lodged by the Society and the Divisional Court reversed the judgment of the County Court Judge, refusing further appeal. Two important High Court rulings have been obtained during the year. In the case of the Society *v.* Nash an unqualified servant of a person holding a poison-licence granted pursuant to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, was charged with selling a poison contrary to the provisions of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. On behalf of the defendant it was claimed that the sale was covered by his master's licence. The County Court Judge decided that the authority of a licence such as that granted by the 1908 Act did not extend beyond the person to whom it was granted, and gave judgment for the Society. The defendant appealed, and the Divisional Court confirmed the judgment of the County Court. As no further steps were taken by the defendant to contest this decision it follows that the legal principle laid down in 1890 in the case of the Society *v.* Wheeldon must be held to apply to unqualified retailers of poison who may be assistants to a licensee in the same way as it applies to unqualified sellers who may serve a qualified chemist. In another case, the Society *v.* Jacks, the Council authorised proceedings under Section 15 of the 1868 Act against a licensee who failed to conform to certain regulations made in conformity with the provisions of Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. It was contended by the defendant's legal representatives that the offence was not one that came within Section 15, and that the actual breach of the regulations being one of labelling improperly, action should have been taken under Section 17. The County Court Judge, having amended the plaint without the consent of the prosecutor, treated the case as one of infraction of regulations by defective labelling, and held that the offence did not come within the section under which proceedings were taken. He nonsuited the Society, with costs. On appeal, the Divisional Court reversed the finding of the County Court and established the important point that a licence to sell the articles contemplated by Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act does not shelter the holder from liability to penalty under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, should he fail to comply with the conditions of sale prescribed by the regulations relating to such articles. Two cases under the Merchandise Marks Act were authorised during the year, in both of which convictions were obtained. Both defendants were unqualified drug-sellers who had supplied "poison" which did not contain the scheduled article it was represented by the label to contain.

The inspection of shops was steadily proceeded with throughout the year, and 2,793 premises were visited for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Statute in regard to the proper exhibition of certificates of registration were complied with. Since April 1908 the Law Committee of the Council has had reports on 7,022 inspections in England and Wales. In regard to Scotland the work undertaken has yet to be reported upon.

Organisation.—One of the subjects to which particular care and attention has been directed by the Council is that of arranging for the systematic communication to members in the provinces of the essential information necessary to understand and follow intelligently the work of the Society. A distinct step in advance was taken in June last, when a Local Associations Committee was substituted for the old Organisation Committee, which had had no sharply defined functions assigned to it. The new committee was charged with the duty of—

- (a) Conferring with Local Association representatives;
- (b) Directing the member of the staff who might be asked to visit Associations, and
- (c) Ensuring a systematic interchange of information between Local Secretaries and other local workers and members of the executive body.

Such a reference involves effort of some magnitude, and it is scarcely to be expected that the whole of the objects sought would be attainable within the limits of one year. There is, however, justification for stating that a material measure of success has attended the work of the committee, which has had the support and practical co-operation of most of the

members of the Council. Twenty-four Associations have been visited by a member of the committee or of the Council, who has usually been accompanied by one of the permanent officers, and unmistakable evidences of useful and helpful work during the local conferences thus convened have been received. In addition, new Associations have resulted from visits paid to Bedford, Swansea, and Pontypridd, while needed stimulus has been furnished to several organisations that seemed to lack animation. With a view to fostering a closer union between members of the Society and the governing body elected by them, the Council has approved a recommendation—and it will be carried into effect during the second week in May—for receiving and entertaining such pharmaceutical visitors as may be in town for the Chemists' Exhibition. Details of the arrangements have already been communicated to Local Secretaries and to Local Associations, and it is hoped that the official reception that has been organised for May 10 may become a recognised annual fixture in the social life of the pharmaceutical world.

Parliamentary.—Pharmacists in all parts of the country and of all shades of political opinion will assuredly unite in feeling satisfaction that the Parliamentary Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, was in December last elected to represent the Borough of Stepney in the House of Commons. The Society has, therefore, for the first time since the days of the late Jacob Bell, direct representation in Parliament, and is consequently in a particularly favourable position for conveying to members of the Government or to Parliamentary Secretaries of Departments of the State the views and aspirations of registered chemists. It was found necessary to ask Mr. Glyn-Jones to approach the Home Secretary with reference to the Shops Bill, the provisions of which, as drafted, do not commend themselves to those engaged in retail pharmacy. It is hoped that the measure may be modified in Committee to meet some of the objections that have been taken to it from a pharmaceutical point of view. The Bill has been read a second time and referred to Standing Committee, upon which Committee Mr. Glyn-Jones has been appointed a member.

A sub-committee of the Council is charged with the duty of considering what steps may become expedient in connection with the official report recently issued from the Privy Council Office as to the practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified persons. The committee has already recommended, and the recommendation has been adopted by the Council, that in any inquiry into the evils that attend unqualified practice attention should be directed to the conditions under which the dispensing of medicines is sometimes performed in surgeries and public institutions. The Council learns that there is little probability of the report being made the basis of legislative proposals, and although the compilation contains a number of somewhat reckless statements reflecting upon pharmacists, it is not thought advisable to challenge ex-parte statements which have in all probability carried their own condemnation with them in the minds of officers of the Privy Council.

There is reason to hope that as a result of the negotiations that have been proceeding for some time past a Bill may be introduced shortly into Parliament having for its sole object the remedying of the defect in the law revealed by the case of the Society v. Mercer. Among other measures which the Council is watching, and upon which the Parliamentary Secretary reports from time to time, are the Registration of Firms Bill, the Payment of Jurors Bill, the Veterinary Surgeons Amendment Bill, and the Perjury Bill, the latter of which incidentally affects a portion of the Pharmacy Acts. It is with regret that the Council has found it impossible to secure for pharmacists any amelioration this year in the conditions under which certain vinous preparations prescribed by medical men are sold. There are, however, indications of a real sympathy with the difficulties which fall upon chemists and druggists, and the failure of the Council has been due rather to the existence of administrative problems for which no solution has yet been found than to any lack of desire on the part of Ministers to remove the legitimate complaints of pharmacists. The Council has been called upon to offer observations to the Privy Council upon a proposal to amend the regulations made pursuant to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The object of the amendment is apparently to facilitate the sale by the hands of assistants to licensees of agricultural and horticultural preparations containing arsenic and nicotine. It is proposed to allow assistants to apply for and obtain licences at a special reduced fee and without certain of the obligations which rest upon an applicant who is in business on his own account. The Council has felt it incumbent to point out the possible abuses to which such an amendment might give rise, and the Parliamentary Secretary has been instructed to second the protest of the Council.

Education.—Since the issue of the last annual report the Council has been continuously engaged in the consideration of the question of a division of the Qualifying examination and

the establishment of a systematic course of study, authority for which was conferred by Section 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. The Council has had the advantage of the assistance of the Boards of Examiners in considering this very complex and difficult question, and after mature deliberation a scheme drafted by the Examination and Education Committee was presented to the Council in February, and was by the Council ordered to be sent to the Local Associations of the country, as well as to certain educational experts and authorities, inviting comments and observations. As a result a quantity of valuable opinion has been collected, and a committee has been appointed to utilise this expression of opinion in the drafting of by-laws for carrying out a reasonable system of compulsory training and a permissive division of the Qualifying examination.

General.—The Council has to record that during the year it has been asked to nominate a representative on the Committee of Management of the Chelsea Physic Garden in the place of the late Michael Carteighe, who had been associated with the garden since its establishment under the City Parochial Authorities. Mr. C. B. Allen was so nominated, and has been appointed. The Board of Trade also requested a representative of the Society to be nominated on a Committee for revising the scales of medicines and medical stores under the Merchant Shipping Act. The Council submitted the name of Mr. A. J. Phillips, who had well filled a similar position when the scales were last revised, and the Board has appointed him accordingly. The Society was also represented effectively at the International Congress of Pharmacy at Brussels in August last, and reports by the representatives, Mr. E. S. Peck and Mr. Edmund White, have been published in the "Journal."

Benevolent Fund.—The Fund has received a larger amount of support during the past year, and is financially in a very much sounder position than it was twelve months ago. It was found possible in December to hold an election for three additional annuitants on the Fund, and if the interest displayed in the work of the Benevolent Fund Committee by Local Associations continues there is little fear that this side of the Society's work will have to be curtailed.

Obituary.—The following deaths have occurred during the year: Dr. Sydney Ringer, Dr. John Attfield, honorary members; Dr. Melchior Treub, Dr. William Burch, John H. Hart, corresponding members; Michael Carteighe, a former President; J. B. Barnes, former Auditor and member of the Board of Examiners; and the following divisional officers: J. Craig (Hawick), R. Lindsay (Peebles), David McLaren (Edinburgh), W. A. Wrenn (Taunton), and J. W. Walton (Salford).

The Bloomsbury May Meetings.

(Recorded by an Intelligent Anticipator.)

IT is not quite certain how it happened, or where it originated, but Bloomsbury has An Idea. There may be those who scoff, alleging that an impossibility. But the fact remains that An Idea was evolved.

It is not for me to inquire too deeply into the psychological convolutions responsible for this startling departure from precedent. Suffice it to say that it was disclosed suddenly to an astonished world.

The Idea bore the stamp of a wild originality. True, there were pharmaceutical Antediluvians (of the more modern type) who had heard of "Receptions"; but they forbore from mentioning the fact. The brilliance of the scheme lay in the knowledge that a Reception would be so pleasing to the Unsophisticated provincial.

The Glad Hand of the Registrar and the benevolent Chayterian Smile would be treasurable memories for the men who uphold the Dignity of Craft in Pipsy-on-the-Wold. There can be no doubt of it; the Idea was great.

The printed arrangements plainly showed that the Reception was to be no piffing affair. None of your haughty handshakes, or offhand nods; but a regular rollicking week of jollity, with councillors and officers there to see that you got it. A giddy whirl through the Rooms daily, and harmony and light refreshment in the middle of the week. Picture Cavalieri Wilhelmsli D'Oghlas playing Raff's "Cavatina" to the accompaniment of chicken-an'-sam-sandwiches and claret Cup. What provincial (or other) person could withstand it?

Then the Pleasant Afternoons, resounding with oratory! The undammed eloquence of Mr. Waystecote and Mr. Wellshore, the sparkling reticence of the President, or the musical comedy of the Professional Staff.

As a sample of the excellent pabulum provided, the musical programme on the Bun-and-Lemonade evening may be cited :

Madrigal	"O would the Week were O'er"	Bremichaytre
	Bloomsbury Glee Club.	
Aria	"Ah, que je ris"	Ugulo
	Mons. Wal. Coque.	
S. herzo (bassoon)	"Alemboth Walke"	D'Oghlas
	Signor Guippi Ponde.	
Solo	"It am I"	Finimohr
	Herr F.tzwyte.	
Humorous Fantasia	"Watch us cop'em"	Tikkelini
(with chorus)	Mr. Moobne and Stars.	
Part Song	"Never Again"	Bremichaytre
	Bloomsbury Glee Club.	

No wonder enthusiasm was rampant, and hilarity continuous and intense throughout. Truly a memorable and historic gathering.

FESTIVITIES.

Ipswich Dinner.

THE second annual dinner of the Ipswich Chemists' Association was held at the Great White Horse Hotel, Ipswich, on April 27, with the President (Mr. S. R. Annessy) in the chair. There were forty-one present, including Mr. J. C. Wiggin, Mr. Frank Adams, Mr. A. S. Leighton, Mr. W. N. Jurgensen, M.R.C.V.S., Mr. T. Parkinson, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. E. C. Sayer, Mr. Rowland Manthorpe, Mr. Gordon Howe, and practically all the chemists of the town. Mr. A. S. Leighton, in proposing the toast of the Association, said that he was pleased to learn that it was in a satisfactory state, with a good membership and ample funds. The President, in replying, dwelt upon the importance of associations, referring to the competition of the stores, and said that formerly proprietary articles formed an important side of the chemist's business, but now the companies had so reduced the price as to make such things hardly worth handling. Of course, the companies could not carry on their business without registered chemists to legalise the proceeding, and if young men would go and manage the chemist departments of the stores it was their own look-out. Other toasts were those of "The Visitors," by Mr. J. C. Wiggin, and that of the health of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Matcham), who was responsible for the successful arrangements of the evening. The musical programme was rendered by Mr. Winston Walter, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. W. Povah (humorous), Mr. Sydney Buck (magical problems), Mr. J. E. Cawley (violin), Mr. H. Foreman (tenor), Mr. Eliot Hooper (baritone), and Mr. R. Keith (musical monologue). Mr. C. Holland acted as accompanist.

Birkenhead Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists was held on April 27 at the Woodside Hotel, Birkenhead. Mr. W. A. Wynne (President) occupied the chair, and he was supported by his fellow-officers, including Messrs. F. C. Cooling and W. Snow (Vice-Presidents), A. H. Ellithorne (Hon. Treasurer), and T. Stephen Jones (Hon. Secretary). There were also present Mr. J. Rymer Young (past President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. Symes (Liverpool), Dr. W. R. Floyd (Birkenhead), Dr. Fisher (Little Sutton), Messrs. W. P. Evans (Liverpool), Charles Hare (Southport), G. V. C. Last (President, Liverpool Association), Steen Barr (Secretary, Liverpool Association), H. M. Ashton (Warrington), E. T. Hamer (Blundell-sands), J. C. Kidd (Vice-President, Manchester Association), and G. H. Burroughs (Liverpool). The toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. C. Woodfield Cooke (Hoylake). Mr. Rymer Young, in reply, assured those present that the Society is doing its best to promote the interests of pharmacists. The Council consists of middle-class pharmacists who understand the requirements of the trade. One of the wisest things the Society ever did was to secure the services of Mr. Glyn-Jones as their Parliamentary representative. The Shops Bill, he said, is a pernicious Bill, and one he distinctly disliked. It cannot possibly assist the retailer and certainly not the chemist. It is designed purely in the interests of the great commercial co-operative stores now trading against them. Quite recently the Home Secretary declined to receive a deputation from the Society, giving as his reason that as the Society has in Mr. Glyn-Jones a direct representative on the Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill, he hardly thought it necessary. The question of the curriculum has already been discussed in Birkenhead. The scheme is a little disliked, but there is no doubt it will help to solve many difficulties. Mr. A. H. Ellithorne proposed "The Medical Profession," to which

Dr. W. R. Floyd replied. The toast of "The Local Association" was proposed by Mr. W. P. Evans, and the President, in a brief reply, said that their membership now comprised 75 per cent. of the chemists of Wirral. An excellent musical programme was submitted during the evening.

In the Royal Mortar.

THE eighth annual dinner of the North Kent and District Pharmacists' Association was held in the Royal Mortar Hotel, Woolwich, on Wednesday evening, May 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, who was supported by Mr. W. L. Currie, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a fair company of the members. After a well-served and substantial meal, "The King" was honoured, and the Chairman read a telegram of regret for unavoidable absence from Mr. Glyn-Jones. This meant the cutting-out of the second toast, "Houses of Parliament." So the Chairman proceeded to "The Pharmaceutical Society," emphasising the splendid work in local organisation done by Mr. Currie, and making an appeal for the Benevolent Fund, which resulted in a collection of 17. 13s. on the spot. In replying to the toast, the Vice-President paid high tribute to the services of Mr. A. E. Hobbs, who had made his last appearance at the Council that day, but who was present at the dinner looking anything but downhearted. Afterwards Mr. Currie eulogised the work of the Local Associations Committee, and prophesied a great success for the meetings at the Society's House next week. "The Local Association" toast provided Mr. Hobbs an opportunity for giving his views on local organisation and pharmaceutical topics in general, and he made a very able speech in proposing the toast. Mr. A. J. Wing, Vice-President of the Association, responded tersely and eloquently, and he was followed by the Treasurer, Mr. A. Stooke. The toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was to have been proposed by Mr. Stooke, so in his reply to Mr. Hobbs's toast he took the opportunity to touch upon a subject on which he felt strongly, and reference to which had been denied him owing to Mr. Glyn-Jones's absence, viz., international peace. One wicked guest was overheard to suggest that the disarmament proposals would be fatal for the staple industry of Woolwich, but it was generally agreed that the object was a distinctly laudable one. In a genial and humorous interlude Mr. W. E. Goff gave "Kindred Associations," to which Mr. H. Raithby Procter (President of the Western Pharmacists' Association) and Mr. H. Paget Matthews (President of the Croydon Pharmacists' Association) replied. Besides those already named the gathering included Messrs. W. J. U. Woolcock, A. Goldthorpe, R. T. Clarke, D. W. Roberts, W. H. Drake, Hudson, D. U. Still, Armitage, A. A. Gillett, C. S. Present (Sangers'), H. M. Roberts (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), F. S. Ashton (Idris & Co., Ltd.), Arrowsmith (Apollinaris Co., Ltd.), and representatives of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Meggeson & Co., S. Maw, Son & Sons, and J. Townsend & Co. During the evening clever conjuring entertainments were given at intervals by a "Wizard" of the name of "Hermalin," a title suggestive of a medicinal proprietary.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Barnard, J. E. *Practical Photo-micrography*. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 334. 15s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Bingham, E. C., and White, G. F. *Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry*. Cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall.)

Bircham, B. O., and Morris, F. G. C. *Public Companies: Formation and Flotation*. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 152. 2s. 6d. net. (E. Wilson.)

Harder, E. C. *Manganese-deposits of the United States, with Sections on Foreign Deposits, Chemistry and Uses*. (U.S. Geological Survey.) 6×9 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 298. Swd. 5s. net. (Wesley.)

Myers, B. *Atlas of First-aid Treatment*. 6×3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 56. 1s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Polleyn, F. *Dressings and Finishings for Textile Fabrics and their Application*. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 280. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Tutton, A. E. H. *Crystallography and Practical Measurement*. 9×5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 960. 30s. net. (Macmillan.)

Wood, T. B. *A Course of Practical Work in Agricultural Chemistry for Senior Students*. 8vo. Pp. 56. 2s. 6d. net. (Camb. Univ. Press.)

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 4.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals has shown some improvement this week, the resumption of the drug auctions, after an interval of a month, having brought buyers into the market, and helped to give more activity generally. Changes in value have been limited in number, and are mostly unimportant. Opium continues very firm, but actual business is wanting. Quinine is in steady consumptive demand, and quicksilver is about 2s. cheaper to buy in second-hands. Cod-liver oil is nominal in the absence of business, the undertone being weak. The three Sicilian essential oils are all firm. Menthol remains dull. Tartaric acid is very firm, and makers are unwilling sellers. Hydrastis is dearer. Gallic acid is lower, and glycerin is very firm. Turpentine is much lower. The principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug auctions, have been as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cevadilla	Ipecacuanha	Ammonia	Cod-liver-oil
Copper	Sarsaparilla	sulphate	Croton-seed
sulphate	grey and	Canary-seed	Gallic acid
Honey	Lima	Cardamom-	Gamboge
Hydrastis	Jamaica	seed	(Saigon)
Soda nitrate		Cassia	Turpentine
Kola		Cassia fistula	Vermilion
		Coca leaves	
		Quicksilver	
		(sec. hands)	

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 3.—The cod fishing at Finmarken has proved very good; the market for non-congealing cod liver oil is extremely dull, at the equivalent of about 224s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Business is dull. Opium is firmer at \$5.60. Peppermint oil is easier at \$2.35 for tin oil. Mexican sarsaparilla is firm at 16c. Copaiba is steady at 42s. for Central and South American, and Para is scarce at 60c. Jalap is easy at 35c., and cascara sagrada is steady at 8c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is quoted at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. net as to quantity for crystals.

AGAR-AGAR.—Privately the market is firm at 1s. 9d. per lb. for No. 1 strip. In auction 10 bales fair No. 1 Kobe strip sold without reserve at 1s. 7½d. and 5 bales No. 2 at 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANTIMONY.—Crude is quiet at from 16l. 10s. to 17l. per ton on the spot, regulus offering at from 33l. 10s. to 34l. 10s. per ton.

BERGAMOT OIL.—A Palermo advice dated April 29 reports that the opinion is gaining ground among the growers that the quantity produced will be insufficient to meet requirements until the new crop is available, and the rather unfavourable condition of the trees in consequence of bad

weather makes holders very tenacious. For shipment from 16s. 3d. up to 17s. is quoted, but spot is available at much less than the foregoing figure for genuine.

CANARY-SEED is easier owing to lower offers from Turkey, and some sales have been made at 41s. to 42s. per quarter for ordinary Morocco, 44s. to 46s. for good, and 52s. for fine, but the demand is slow. For shipment, Turkish is quoted 40s. c.i.f. terms.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian are quiet at 2s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f., and Chinese are scarce and dear at 1s. 3½d. c.i.f.

CASSIA.—At auction 100 bags Japanese sold without reserve at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt., being easier; 100 bags broken cassia also sold without reserve at 26s. to 26s. 6d., being also easier.

CASSIA FISTULA.—The crop of East Indian has been small, and insufficient to supply the demand; 34s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CASTOR OIL.—Finest water-white Italian, in cases, is offered at 44s. 6d. per cwt. ex wharf.

CHILLIES.—At auction 120 bags East Coast African sold including 45s. 6d. for fair bright, and 41s. to 42s. for mixed yellowish.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during April were 1,037,000 Amst. lb., against 1,578,000 Amst. lb. last year, 1,279,000 Amst. lb. in 1909, and 1,305,000 Amst. lb. in 1908. The shipments during the first four months of the year were 4,897,000 A. lb., against 5,027,000 A. lb. last year, 4,206,000 A. lb. in 1909, and 4,389,000 A. lb. in 1908. In the drug auction 15 serons of Huanuco bark sold at 10½d. for fair sound quill, and at from 1½d. to 7½d. for damaged.

CLOVES.—At auction 97 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 7½d. per lb. for good fair, also 100 bales stems at 3½d. The spot market for Zanzibar is quiet, with small sales of fair at from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb; the delivery market has also been dull, March-May selling at 7½d. and June-August at 7½d.; for arrival, new crop for August-October shipment is quoted 6d. and October-December 5½d. c.i.f. d/w.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—Arrivals at Hamburg have led to easier rates being asked—viz., 16s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL is a dead-letter on this market, and in the absence of business quotations are nominal. New Norwegian oil is quoted at about 150s. c.i.f. and old at 140s., but at these prices the market is very weak, and offers at substantially less would probably lead to business. Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 1 that during the past week the cod fishing at Finmarken gave very satisfactory results, especially during the latter half of the week. The fish is present along the whole coast of Finmarken, which is very extensive, and with continued calm weather one may hope for a good result during the present week also. To-day's report gives the following figures:

	1978	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions)	37.8	45.7	29.2	37.9
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)	49,000	44,000	31,000	26,000
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	17,200	19,500	12,900	5,900

At the fishing places the prices for the fresh livers is declining. The market is extremely quiet and the tendency weak, with very little business in progress. A single lot of prime non-congealing oil was sold last week at the equivalent of 133s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f., but it is impossible to say if this is to be considered as the current market value, or as an exceptionally low price. In the former case the decline is indeed disastrous to the producers of Lofoten oil, who have paid fancy prices for liver, and will now have to compete with the cheaper Finmarken oil. The total exports of cod-liver oil from the whole of Norway to the end of April is about 12,000 barrels, against 11,600 barrels at the same date of 1910. According to cable statistics received from Norway, the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to April 30, as compared with the preceding period of 1910, was as follows:

		Catch of Cod.	Livers for Raw Oil (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Finmarken	... 1911...	3,426,000	705	2,423
"	... 1910...	6,974,000	4,117	3,423
Whole Country	... 1911...	37,900,000	5,879	26,012
"	... 1910...	39,200,000	12,869	31,045

The above report shows that the Finmarken fishing is now in full swing, and the prospects are good if the weather becomes favourable. In consequence of the more productive fishing, the price has declined.

COPPER SULPHATE is dearer at 20*l.* which has been paid, and at 19*l.* 5*s.* for May-June delivery for ordinary Liverpool basins.

CORIANDER-SEED is scarce and firm, with sales at 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for common and 21*s.* 6*d.* for good Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED is unchanged, with small business in Morocco at 30*s.*, and good Malta at 35*s.* per cwt.

DIETHYL-BARBITURIC ACID is dearer at 30*s.* per lb. net, in 1-lb. parcels.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firm owing to small supply, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for weathered Morocco and 10*s.* 6*d.* for fine.

GALLIC ACID is offered at the lower prices of from 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

GINGER.—At auction 60 barrels and 214 bags Jamaica offered, of which a few sold at 61*s.* for bold and 56*s.* for fair washed.

GLYCERIN is very firm on the basis of 105*l.* for drums and 109*l.* per ton in tins and cases on five-ton contracts for double-distilled s.g. 1.260 quality.

HYDRASTIS is dearer, the chief holders now asking 14*s.* per lb. spot, and to arrive 14*s.* c.i.f. is asked; some quantity has lately changed hands commencing at below 12*s.* per lb. The Indian Government has placed an order for a moderate quantity of the alkaloids.

LEMON OIL.—A Palermo advice, dated April 29, states that the sudden advance at the end of the previous week has made further progress. The demand locally has been active owing to covering in of blank sales, of which holders, who are extremely reserved, have taken advantage. Although the end of the pressing season is near, available stocks are much lighter than at this time last year, and future development will entirely depend on the amount of business necessary to cover blank sales, and on the extent of the demand from consumers. For shipment, from 4*s.* 11*d.* to 5*s.* 1*d.* per lb. c.i.f. London is quoted.

LEMONGRASS OIL.—On the spot, business has been done at 3½*d.* per oz.

LYCOPODIUM.—Russian remains scarce and dear, single cases of thrice-sifted quality offering at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

OLIVE OIL.—Advices from Alcaniz (Spain), dated April 29, regarding crop prospects, state that the fields have a good appearance, but the development of the olive trees is somewhat backward owing to rather adverse weather conditions. The weather has been very variable, with a predominance of cold winds. Market conditions are quiet; superior quality oil is quoted 28 pesetas per 15 kilos; ordinary oil costs 19 pesetas per arroba. Oil extracted by the sulphur process is worth 90 pesetas per 100 kilos. The official returns of Italian exports for January and February were 6,836 tons, against 6,677 tons last year and 4,715 tons in 1909. The demand for Italian consumption has been rather poor since the opening of the year, having been to some extent checked by the use of cheap substitutes. The finer qualities, however, are scarce, and an improvement in the demand is now looked for.

OPIUM.—The market tone, in view of the unfavourable crop outlook, remains very firm, but business has been extremely quiet in the primary markets, from whence 16*s.* 3*d.* c.i.f. is quoted for 11½ per cent.; good Smyrna druggists on the spot is worth 16*s.* to 16*s.* 3*d.*, soft-shipping 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*, and Persian, which is also a quiet market, 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The *Amatonga*, from the Persian Gulf, has brought 89 cases, the bulk of which has been sold for arrival.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on April 21 that the sales this week consist of five cases current t.g. at the equivalent of 15*s.* 9*d.*, and five cases extra-selected Karahissar at the equivalent of 17*s.* for account of interior speculators. We have had most extraordinary cold weather this week, with snow and frost in the upper districts, and the outlook therefore for the crop looks, if anything, in a worse plight than what it was before. Market continues very firm. The

arrivals to date amount to 4,477 cases, against 1,938 cases at the same period last year.

ORANGE OIL.—A Palermo advice of April 29 reports that the output is much below normal, and as holders refuse to come forward, the market is firm with a favourable tendency. For shipment, from 6*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. is quoted.

ORRIS.—Good selected Florentine is offered at from 43*s.* 9*d.* to 50*s.* per cwt. ex wharf, and to come forward. Verona is obtainable at from 36*s.* to 39*s.* c.i.f. In the drug auction 6 bags of fair Florentine sorts were bought in at 45*s.*

PEPPERMINT-OIL.—On the spot there has recently been a better demand, and some quantity of a leading brand of Wayne County tin oil has changed hands at 12*s.* 3*d.*, being a firm market; current quotations are from 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*, and H.G.H. is 14*s.* 9*d.* spot.

PEPSIN is dearer at 9*s.* per lb. net for B.P. (1:2500) and 10*s.* for B.P. scales.

POTASSIUM IODIDE of Japanese make is obtainable on the spot at 7*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

QUICKSILVER in second-hands has receded to 8*l.* 6*s.* per bottle—a decline of 2*s.* since last, and first-hands is unchanged at 9*l.*

QUININE remains steady and in fairly good consumptive demand, the bulk of the business being in the Java description, which is quoted at 6*d.* per oz., German offering at 6½*d.*, and Amsterdam at 6¼*d.* per oz. The landings in London during April were 114,992 oz. and the deliveries 171,296 oz., making the stock on April 30, 3,725,472 oz. against 3,547,088 oz. in 1910.

SANDALWOOD OIL remains very firm at from 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per lb. for genuine English drawn.

SHELLAC remains dull, with fair TN orange quoted 70*s.* to 71*s.* spot, and for arrival there are sellers of May-June shipment at 69*s.* c.i.f., and AC Garnet for October-December shipment at 65*s.* c.i.f. Futures quiet, the sales including May at 70*s.* to 70*s.* 6*d.*

SODIUM CITRATE has been reduced 1*d.* per lb. to 1*s.* 8*d.* Potash citrate is unchanged at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

SODIUM NITRATE is dearer at 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per ton for refined and 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* for ordinary.

SOY is steady at 1*s.* 4*d.* per gallon for Wochan, and at from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* for outside brands.

TARTARIC ACID is very firm but unaltered, English being quoted at 1*s.* 1¾*d.* and foreign at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, second-hands offering the latter at 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb. In view of the rise in tartaric materials, makers are not willing sellers.

TONKA BEANS continue extremely scarce, with 17*s.* per lb. quoted for Angosturas in retail lots.

TURMERIC is firm, with sales of fair to good finger at from 29*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt., and sellers of Bengal quote 22*s.* 6*d.* Cochin split bulbs offer at 15*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. In the drug auction 20 bags of bright yellow Madras finger sold at 30*s.* per cwt.

TURPENTINE has declined about 6*s.* per cwt. on the week, closing at 59*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for American on spot, May at 55*s.*, and for July-December down to 47*s.* has been paid.

VERMILION has been reduced by 1*d.* per lb., owing to the decline in the quicksilver, the current quotation being 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

WAX, JAPAN, is quiet but steady at 43*s.* per cwt. on the spot.

London Drug-auctions.

An interval of a month having elapsed since the last auctions, rather large supplies of first- and second-hand drugs were brought forward to-day, but the demand was extremely slow, and the bulk passed the hammer unsold. Cape aloes brought fully previous prices, but other descriptions were neglected. Asafetida was also neglected and in large supply, but little of fine quality was offered. Round buchu-leaves are scarce and higher. Sumatra benzoin is neglected. Cardamoms were freely offered, and opened at fully steady rates, but afterwards became irregular and easier; decorticated seed was also cheaper. Ceylon coca-leaves were easier. Dragon's-blood is neglected, but good re-boiled is steady. Gamboge is about steady, and for honey, which was in demand, much higher prices were paid. Ipecacuanha of all descriptions is dull. Eucalyptus oil sold cheaply.

Rhubarb neglected. Grey Jamaica and Lima Jamaica sold readily at higher prices. Tinnevely senna was steady, and for beeswax generally there was little demand. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Albumen (hen).....	5	...	0	Honey—			
Aloes—				Hayti.....	114	...	114
Cape	85	...	78	Jamaica	122	...	122
Socotrine (kegs)	25	...	0	N.Z.	60	...	60
Zanzibar	23	...	1	Ipecacuanha—			
Ambergris (tins)	3	...	0	Cartagena	8	...	0
Ammoniacum	1	...	0	Johore	3	...	0
Agar agar	15	...	15	Matto Grosso ..	9	...	6
Angelica root	10	...	10	Minas	6	...	0
Anise	42	...	42	Jalap	10	...	0
Anise, star	100	...	0	Kola	1	...	1
Annatto-paste	5	...	0	Lime oil	12	...	0
Annatto-seed	50	...	0	Male fern ext.	5	...	0
Antimony (cr.)	30	...	0	Mastich	2	...	0
Asafetida	840	...	47	Myrrh	17	...	0
Balsam (Peru)	7	...	0	Nux vomica	83	...	83
Belladonna-root	6	...	0	Orange-peel	53	...	6
Benzoin—				Orchella-weed	48	...	0
Palembang	40	...	22	Orris	36	...	0
Siam	2	...	0	Papain	5	...	0
Sumatra	108	...	43	Papaw-juice	3	...	0
Boldo leaves	2	...	0	Pachouli-leaves ..	50	...	0
Buchu	25	...	4	Puree	10	...	2
Calumba	221	...	56	Quince-seed	1	...	1
Camphor (Jap. ref.) ..	77	...	42	Rhubarb (China) ..	36	...	12
Canella alba	15	...	0	Salep	21	...	0
Cannabis indica	69	...	*1	Sandarac	10	...	1
Cardamoms & seed	819	...	325	Sarsaparilla—			
Cascara sagrada	366	...	0	Grey Jam	22	...	22
Cascarilla	23	...	*4	Guatemala char. ..	8	...	0
Cashew-nuts	9	...	0	Lima	36	...	36
Cinchona	15	...	15	Native Jam	32	...	5
Cinnamon oil	25	...	0	Scammonium	3	...	0
Cinnamon	2	...	2	Senega	3	...	0
Citronella oil	10	...	0	Senna and pods—			
Civet	3	...	0	Alex.	57	...	12
Cocac-leaves	175	...	134	Tinnevely	216	...	216
Colocyath (pulp)	10	...	0	Squill	10	...	0
Croton-seed	17	...	10	Sajklac	73	...	0
Cubeb	8	...	0	Strophanthus	10	...	0
Cumin-seed	102	...	0	Tamarinds	55	...	21
Cuscut	52	...	0	Tragacanth	66	...	59
Cuttlefish-bone	309	...	70	Turnerie	60	...	20
Dill-seed	67	...	0	Wax (bees)—			
Dragon's-blood	52	...	6	Benguela	5	...	5
Ergot	14	...	*13	Cent. Amer.	2	...	2
Eucalyptus oil	21	...	19	China	51	...	0
Euphorbium	22	...	0	East African	13	...	0
Fennel-seed	34	...	0	East Indian	133	...	*3
Galls	7	...	2	Jamaica	28	...	14
Gamboge	23	...	13	Madagascar	67	...	0
Gelatine	18	...	0	Morocco	28	...	*3
Gum acacia	41	...	0	Nyasaland	4	...	4
Gurjun balsam	30	...	0	Spanish	18	...	0
Honey—				Zanzibar	46	...	10
Cuban	5	...	5	Wax, Carnauba ..	24	...	0

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape met with a fair demand at steady rates. Mossel Bay on 20 per cent. sold as follows:—Good bright, hard firsts, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; fair hard, slightly drossy and dull, 35s.; softish and dull, 33s. 6d. to 34s.; fair, part livery, 32s., and ullaged, 30s. per cwt. A single case of Zanzibar sold at 67s. 6d. for good, hard hepatic in skins; fair Socotrine in kegs was held at 77s. 6d. Privately good pale Curacao liver is unobtainable, but dull, livery and cakey qualities are plentiful.

ANGELICA-ROOT.—Ten bags of common twisted sold without reserve at from 32s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., no discount, gross for net.

ANISEED.—Twenty bags fair Russian sold at from 23s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. and 20 bags Spanish at from 25s. to 28s.

ASAFETIDA.—The large quantity of 827 packages, mostly Persian Gulf and Bombay, offered, the bulk of which consisted of low grades and almost unsaleable. Good and fine qualities were represented by about 30 cwt. altogether. Some 15 cases, the balance of a larger parcel which had been shipped to the United States from Hamburg and subsequently rejected by U.S. Customs, sold without reserve at from 25s. to 26s. per cwt. for very common quality. Some of the prices paid for protected lots were as follows:

Good brown almondy block, with loose and some dark, 11l. 15s. to 13l. 10s.; brown softish gum, very dark mixed 8l. to 11l.; loose stony block, with some good, 5l. 10s.; and dark brown stony, 60s. per cwt.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Six bales (0.525 per cent. alkaloids, Parry's analysis) were bought in at 40s. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—The principal sale was one of 40 cases Sumatra at from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. for common secondas, with boldish, scattered almonds and part false packed, and at from 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. for fair seconds better packed. Of Palembang 22 cases sold without reserve at from 40s. to 47s. for part false packed thirds.

BUCHU.—Privately, the first-hand market for short-broad green leaf has now been practically cleared at 4s. per lb. for export, and for what little is on offer 4s. 6d. is wanted. The usual Cape boat brought nothing this week. Under date of April 29, Hamburg quotes 4s. 6d. c.i.f., for short-broad. In the drug auction only three bales of short-broad were offered, and two of these were returned from U.S.A. They were obtainable at 3s. 8d. for rather stalky fair greenish, and for the other bale of rather better quality but stalky. 4s. 3d. was refused, 5s. being the buying-in price. Good green ovals sold at 1s. 9d. subject to 1s. 10d., and fair at 1s. 3d. Good longs are scarce; what offered to-day was mostly common, and bought in.

CALUMBA.—Ten bags of small to bold yellowish washed stemmy sorts sold without reserve at 25s., and a further eleven bags (not without reserve) realised 31s. for fair, rather wormy sorts. A further 35 bags of ordinary dark natural sorts sold at 25s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—In auction 25 cases of Japanese refined 2½-lb. slabs sold without reserve at 1s. 7d. per lb. net, no discount; 7 cases ½-oz. tablets sold at 1s. 9½d. per lb., without discount, and a further 5 cases of Japanese refined 1-oz. tablets sold at 1s. 9d. per lb., without reserve.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The *Caledonia* has arrived with 61 cases from Calcutta. In auction rather brownish Bombay tops were limited at 5s. 2d. per lb. Small sales have been made privately.

CARDAMOMS.—The large supply offered met with a quiet demand, opening at fully steady prices, but subsequently became irregular and easier; decorticated seed was cheaper. The following rates were paid: Ceylon-Mysoreas, extra bold fine pale silky, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; extra bold palish to pale, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; bold and medium, palish to pale, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d.; bold and specky, 2s. 8d.; medium ditto, 2s. 5d.; small, 2s.; small and medium, palish to pale, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.; small, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.; tiny pale, 1s. 6d.; bold splits, 2s. 5d.; small splits, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; brown and split and pickings, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; bold brownish, 2s. 4d.; medium and bold brownish, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; greyish plantation seed, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; good dark Bombay seed was held at 2s. 2d.; small to bold wild native (one case), 1s. 5d. subject; Indian from Calicut, extra bold pale, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.; bold ditto, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; medium and small, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.; tiny, 2s. 5d.; Mangalore character, medium round pale, 3s. 1d.; small round, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; tiny round, 2s. 2d.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to April 10, 1911, amounted to 177,525 lb., against 263,635 lb. and 183,137 lb. for the corresponding periods of 1910 and 1909. The exports to the U.K. have been 84,266 lb. (1910, 92,987 lb.); Germany, 39,329 lb. (1910, 51,033 lb.); India, 26,439 lb. (1910, 80,597 lb.); and U.S.A., 10,704 lb. (1910, 20,565 lb.).

CASCARA SAGRADA.—About 5 tons of 1907 and 1908 crop were bought in at 38s.

COCA LEAVES rather easier; 31 cases of good green Ceylon-Huanuco sold at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., six cases fair greenish were taken at 1s. 9d., and two cases ordinary brown and greenish mixed at 1s. 3d.; 15 cases in another interest sold at 1s. 3d. for fair greenish Ceylon-Huanuco; three cases fair greenish, Ceylon-Truxillo realised 8d., and eight cases brown country-damaged 1d. per lb., if pay charges. A further 19 bales of fair greenish Truxillo sold at from 10d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., and for 56 bags of ground Java 1½d. was paid for sound, and 7½d. to 10½d. for damaged; stalks going at 1½d.

COLOCYNTH.—The *Amatonga*, from the Persian Gulf, has

brought 48 bales, also 13 in transit. In auction, 10 bales fair *pulped* were limited at 7½*d.*

CROTON SEED.—Ten bags of ordinary dull and dark from Bombay sold at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and for seven bags of brighter quality the nominal buying-in price was 60*s.*

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Sixty-five mats of small to bold dull and damp from Bushire sold without reserve at 1*d.* per lb. Extra bold was bought in at 3½*d.*

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A new parcel of 29 cases fine fiery reboiled native picked lump, but slightly mixed, was offered, of which 1 case only sold at 11*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; and for 2 cases of pickings of this parcel 6*l.* 5*s.* subject was paid. Two cases of middling dull lump also sold at 6*l.* 10*s.*

ERGOT.—Seven bags Russian and 6 bags Spanish, practically all that offered, had been sold privately; market is very firm. Spanish offering in small lots at 4*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*, and Russian at 4*s.* Stocks in Hamburg remain extremely small; good sound Russian offering at 3*s.* 3*d.* and Spanish at 3*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—For 19 cases analysing 72 per cent. eucalyptol a bid of 11*d.* per lb. was accepted, the tins being slightly rusty.

GALLS.—Two bags of sea-damaged blue Persian sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern at 56*s.*

GAMBOGE sold at about steady prices, the sales including 3 cases of ordinary, rather dark, Siam pipe, at 11*l.* 5*s.*, and fair pipe, slightly blocky, at from 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.*, with pickings at 12*l.* per cwt. Six cases of common dark and ricy Saigon pipe sold without reserve at 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

HONEY.—Much dearer. The chief sale consisted of 114 packages Hayti, of mostly good quality. Nice pale setting sold at 30*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*, pale brown set and setting 28*s.* to 29*s.*, and brown ditto down to 25*s.* Jamaica also sold well, including 115 packages at from 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* for fine pale set, 33*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* for good, and 29*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* for fair pale to palish set; bright yellow amber liquids 36*s.* 6*d.*, and fair amber 33*s.* Sixty cases New Zealand realised from 26*s.* to 38*s.* per cwt. for set.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet. Six bales of fair, bright Matto Grosso sold at from 8*s.* 1*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.*, a bale of good going at 8*s.* 5*d.* Cultivated Minas was limited at 7*s.* 9*d.*, but a bid of 7*s.* 7*d.* is to be submitted. Cartagena of fair average quality was bought in at 8*s.*, but 7*s.* 9*d.* will buy.

JALAP.—Ten bags of small to bold tuber, without analysis, were offered, and a bid of 1*s.* net is to be submitted for the lot. From Hamburg 9 per cent. is offered at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

KOLA.—A single bag of fair dried West Indian realised 4½*d.* per lb.

MALE FERN EXTRACT.—Five cases were bought in at 4*s.* per lb. for guaranteed B.P.

MYRRH.—Dull of sale. Fair slightly blocky Somaliland sorts were limited at from 55*s.* to 60*s.* per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—A lot of 48 bags dull brown Calicut sold at 3*s.* per cwt.; 35 bags of dark Ceylon also sold at 7*s.* per cwt.

ORANGE PEEL.—No good quality was offered, the sales applying to 12 bags of thick ringlets, which sold without reserve at 1½*d.* per lb., and to sea-damaged Tripoli strip, which sold at 5*d.*

PUREE.—Two cases of fair Calcutta sold at 17*s.* per lb.; 18*s.* was wanted for good.

QUINCE SEED.—A single bag of Cape met with keen competition, selling at 3*s.* per lb.

RHUBARB quiet. Ten cases of small to bold flat High-dried, with half fair pinky fracture and half dull and dark, partly wormy, sold without reserve at 7½*d.* per lb. Bold round Shensi with ¾ good pinky fracture was bought in at 2*s.* 3*d.*, and for small round and trimming root, 2*s.* is wanted; bold flat Canton was bought in at 11*d.*, and round at 1*s.*; bold flat High-dried was obtainable at 10½*d.* and medium at 10*d.* per lb.

SANDARAC.—Four casks of small palish Mogador were bought in at 65*s.*, and for 1 case of common blocky 40*s.* was paid.

SARSAPARILLA.—Lima Jamaica was fully 1*d.* per lb. dearer, 36 bales selling readily at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., mostly at the lower figure. Of grey Jamaica 22 bales offered and sold at an advance of about 2*d.* per lb., 1*s.* 9*d.* being paid for a very uniform parcel of mostly fibrous. Native Jamaica was neglected, the sales referring to 3 bales only, of dull reddish, at 8*d.* per lb. Fair red was bought in at 11*d.* A single bale of Guayaquil and Guatemala mixed and part mouldy sold without reserve at 6½*d.* per lb.

SENEGA.—Three bales fair were retired at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. net.

SENNA.—Tinnevely was steady, small common specky to ordinary selling at from 1½*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb., and middling greenish at 1½*d.* Pods sold at 1½*d.* to 2*d.* Of Alexandrian nine bales pods sold at 5*d.* per lb. and siftings at 3½*d.*

TAMARINDS.—Ten casks of ordinary black Calcutta sold without reserve at 10*s.* 6*d.*, and for 11 common and slightly mouldy, 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid without reserve. For fair black, 12*s.* 6*d.* is wanted. The *Sarstoon* has brought 66 barrels from Antigua.

WAX, BEES'.—Quiet. Jamaica was steady, fourteen packages selling at from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for dark to fair red and brown mixed. Fair Zanzibar block (10 bales) sold at 7*l.*, being steady, and for Madagascar 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was wanted. Two cases Central American realised 7*l.*

Manchester Chemical-market.

May 2.

There is no great change to report in heavy chemicals, which remain steady. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, ammonia alkali, etc., are in fair request at late rates. There has been a good demand for carbonate of potash for early delivery, and Russian has been quoted in quantity at 15*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Caustic potash is unchanged. Glycerin is featureless; refined, however, is well sold, and very little can be obtained for early delivery except at full rates, but spot demand is dull. Crude is a little lower, with good English 80 per cent. selling at 66*l.* to 67*l.* per ton, and French soap, crude, at about 63*l.* to 64*l.* f.o.b. Marseilles. Sulphate of copper has a downward tendency now that the busy season is over for shipment; generally quotations are 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 20*l.* 10*s.* per ton for best brands, Manchester. White sugar of lead is in sellers' favour owing to heavy Continental demand. Brown acetate of lime is lower at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton, but American grey is very firm at 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* per ton. Coal-tar products are rather slow. Sulphate of ammonia, 13*l.* 5*s.* per ton f.o.r. Manchester. In miscellaneous goods there is a better demand for greases. There is an improved inquiry for castor oil, with prices slightly in sellers' favour. There has been a small amount of buying in new season's Dutch farina; but for German and Holland, May-October, there is no quotable alteration, though sellers are not pressing sales. Italian green olive-oil soap has declined in price somewhat for forward shipment.

Heavy Chemicals.

The main features of the heavy-chemical market at the present time are a steady all-round tone, and in general increased activity in demand. Export business particularly is heavier, owing to reopening of northern ports, and the Tyne market especially is feeling the advantage of this. Main products, as bleaching-powder, caustic soda and salt-cake show up well. Prices are firm without much fluctuation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is quiet although there is a fair demand for prompt parcels. Prices rule a shade lower, and buyers are mostly hanging back in hope of a further decline. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25-per-cent. ammonia, guaranteed, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, May-June; London terms, 13*l.*; Leith, 13*l.* 15*s.*; Liverpool, 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Figures for forward, July-December, about 5*s.* per ton less.

BENZOLS quietly steady. Present naked prices: London, 90 per cent., 7½*d.*, and 50 per cent., 7½*d.*; North, 7½*d.* to 7½*d.* and 7½*d.* respectively.

STRONTIUM SALTS are in fair average request without pressure. Precipitated carbonate of strontia 90 to 95 per cent., 11*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14*l.*; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12*l.* per ton. Hydrate of strontia crystals, in casks, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 15*s.* per ton.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Indian Perfumes.

SIR,—In my letter on the above subject in your issue of April 29, p. 152, owing, no doubt, to my bad writing, all my initial J's in Indian native names have been changed into T's and I's. May I, therefore, ask your readers to substitute the letter J for T in Toohi, and also for I in Iooi, Iuhi, and Iuhé? The second e in Delphineum should also be changed into an i, but this will be apparent to all readers.

Truly yours,

JOHN R. JACKSON.

Our Corner for Students.

SIR,—I desire, and I think there are others who will join with me, to thank you for the opportunity afforded us, as students, through the medium of your journal, to rub up the analytical portion of our training for the pharmaceutical profession, which portion, personally, I am very fond of. Allow me also to thank, through the medium of your paper, if I may be permitted, Dr. Leonard Dobbin, who has so ably conducted the whole series of exercises. And lastly "Spirogyra," "Rego," and all those students whom it has been my privilege to compete with, who, though less fortunate than myself, are entitled to some share of congratulation.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES PUDDEPHA.

Coventry.

Register of Pharmacist-Dispensers.

SIR,—The Council of the above Association has in hand the formation of a Register of Pharmacist-Dispensers engaged in public institutions, and it would be glad to receive the assistance of the Press in furtherance of this important scheme. Might we therefore, on behalf of the Council, appeal through your columns to such as may be interested, and ask them to communicate with one of us, the undersigned, at their earliest convenience. The information required for the moment is the name, institution address, and qualifications of such persons as are engaged in any public service. By "public institutions" the Council wishes to draw attention to the fact that hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, all Government institutions, provident and other dispensaries, are intended.

Signed, on behalf of the Council of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association,

Yours truly,

GEO. W. UDALL,

Chairman (1910-11).

JAS. HASSALL FRANCE,

Hon. Secretary.

47 Ouseley Road, Wandsworth Common,
London, S.W.

Medicines for Russia.

SIR,—"Iniquitous" seems much too mild a word to employ with reference to the order issued by the Inspector-General of Health of Russia granting permission to Russian pharmacists to copy the formulæ and to steal the titles of preparations that have been admitted by the Medical Council. This proceeding is scandalous, and its issue goes far to prove that Russia is not yet entitled to call itself a civilised nation. What about those unfortunate firms who have embarked in the Russian business, relying on being treated with common honesty? It appears to me that they must either approach the Foreign Secretary and induce him to demand the cancellation of the obnoxious order, or if that fails, withdraw from the

country altogether. This last would, of course, mean a heavy sacrifice, but surely better "cut the loss" and clear out before things get worse. Some time ago the very unsavoury discovery was made that certain low-class manufacturers were flooding the Russian market with absolutely worthless fabrications of well-known products, but this is a comparatively harmless sort of recreation compared with the open and unabashed robbery now sanctioned by the authorities.

Yours faithfully,

EXPORTER. (25/92.)

How to Meet Company Competition.

SIR,—I read with much interest "How to Fight Company Competition," which appeared in your issue of April 29. This article is replete with much needed practical information. It is advice like this that makes THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of unique value to the trade.

In the course of a year I receive numerous letters telling me that Messrs. —, cash chemists, are opening a branch house near my correspondent, and I am asked, "What must I do to meet this competition?" Hereafter I shall advise my clients to read the article signed "Pharmacist," but only as far as the end of the first sentence in the last paragraph, because from there on I differ from the writer.

My experience, a long and varied one, has taught me that although an advertisement in a local paper and a house-to-house distribution of leaflets may do some little good, still not nearly enough is accomplished to achieve the desired end which is to obtain all the business possible. To begin with, leaflets are not a sufficiently dignified method of conveying the message of a well-conducted reliable establishment. Advertising acts as the personal representative of a firm, and as such it must be treated. Leaflets distributed in the way described are usually crumpled up by the indignant maid, who dubs them rubbish and throws them away. Leaflets have their uses, but this is another story.

The chemist who wants to thrive adopts modern methods. He employs an advertising expert to lay out a campaign in accordance with the funds at his disposal. He treats publicity as a serious part of his business, not as a side-issue. He does not send out advertising literature in a mechanical manner, but consults with the expert and between them they evolve an advertising policy suited to individual needs, and use this as a powerful weapon where-with to fight company competition.

Yours very truly,

London, April 29.

F. A. DEGEN.

The Preliminary Examination.

SIR,—As one who has taken apprentices for training for a considerable number of years (and I may say without contradiction they have been very successful), I can claim to know the average youth that we get in our calling. We certainly do not draw many boys from the moneyed class; it is from the large middle-class that our ranks are recruited. The average boy of this class has never studied Latin, and, perhaps, never tackled the rudiments of Euclid, although conversant with practical geometry. If we have an intelligent youth likely to be interested in his calling, why keep him back from the technical subjects that will give him a zest to push forward? It is certainly beneficial if the boy has already passed one of the examinations accepted by the Society, but if he has not, then the Society should have its own examination that he can enter for. It was a serious mistake to delete the Pharmaceutical Preliminary, and I have frequently contended this, and I am sure when a mistake has been made it is perfectly right to rectify it. I should certainly suggest that it be extended, the subjects to be Latin, French (or other modern language), English, arithmetic, algebra, and one optional subject—a paper to be set on Euclid, geography, and elementary general science. The Society could ask the College of Preceptors to conduct it for them, or, I should say, set the questions and correct the papers as when the old Preliminary was in force. The average boy in the trade at the present time would go for this examination, instead of allowing his studies to cease, as is so often the case at present; and last, but not least, the apprentice would be brought into touch with the Society and its doings, and probably kept

from using abusive remarks against it, as is too often the case. It is certainly a critical time in the history of pharmacy, and it is to be hoped the leading lights will think well and act wisely. It is not too late now, but may be in a year or two.

Liverpool.

J. G. WALLBRIDGE.

American Advertising.

SIR,—Gin pills were introduced in England in 1904 and were the last of my long series of chemist's counter specialities. I modestly claimed for them that they contained all the therapeutic virtues of "Good Old Tom," and that people need not any longer get tipsy on gin in order to get its effects in the kidneys, but here in America I find certain gin pills are advertised thus:

SCIENCE HELPS US ALL.

NO ONE NEED SUFFER WITH RHEUMATISM.

The wonders of science are not confined to the air or the sea. Modern medicine furnishes a parallel to the aeroplane and wireless telegraphy.

For centuries rheumatism was considered incurable. Doctors scoffed at a cure, just as our forefathers scoffed at "horseless carriages" and "airships."

Yet to-day we have all three. Just as Marconi proved that messages can be sent hundreds of miles without wires, and Wright conquered the air, so the competent pharmacists . . . proved that Gin Pills can, and do, cure rheumatism

with much more to the same effect. A hair-grower is announced thus: "The Bald-Headed Man may look Wise. But if he had been he would have had hair now." In the City of Ottawa the four leading drug-stores belonging to one enterprising firm had a huge display in the windows and counters of gold fish swimming in half-gallon white-glass aquariums, one was offered free to purchasers of any one of twelve 50c. articles named in an advertisement in the daily papers. The aquariums were there on April 13—to-day (15th) there is not one to be seen.

Yours truly,

J. LORIMER.

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions received by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

Gelatinising Mixtures.

SIR,—For the benefit of all would you kindly ask in next edition why the following mixture gelatinises and gets quite lumpy and thick when kept for three days? The curious part is that it does not always happen.

Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO. (22/6.)

Ferri am. cit.	...	...	gr. 100
Aque cinnam.	...	...	3vj.
Ft. mist.			

Explosives in Pills.

SIR,—I append copy of prescription which I think may lead to useful discussion. The question of how far one may venture with the working of an explosive mixture frequently crops up in a shop, but although a constant reader of your columns for a good number of years I have seldom or never seen it discussed. If we believed our text-book teaching, many a prescription and mixture would have to be refused. This I dispensed yesterday:

Ferri sulph. exsiccc.	...	...	gr. ss.
Pot. permanganat.	...	...
Pot. chlorat.	...	aa.	gr. iiss.
Sapo. mollis	...	...	q.s.

Ut ft. pil. Mitte LX.

The soap I replaced with more suitable excipients, and found the pills turn out fairly good.

Yours faithfully,

MIHL. (20/48.)

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary," 1911 p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

Export (19/74).—The duty on non-alcoholic beverages imported from the United Kingdom into Canada is 15 per cent. *ad val.*

Bile Beans (25/59).—See reply to "T. E." in regard to your tonic-elixir label. By mentioning parts of the body on your label you bring it (in our opinion) within the charge of duty. "Bile Beans" is not a dutiable title. As to your other question, see the paragraph Apprenticeship in *C. & D. Diary*, p. 447.

Veratrine (25/21).—Preparations of veratrine, such as nit-ointment, are in Part 2 of the Poisons Schedule of Great Britain, and when sold must be labelled with the name of the article, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the seller (a registered chemist, company, or firm in Scotland).

Canadian (26/15).—"Balsamic healing ointment" is a dutiable title. "Family healing and curative ointment" and "pure herbal pills" are not dutiable titles. "Drawing salve" is probably also not dutiable. As to balsamic, see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 447, "Balm and Balsam," which it would be wise not to ignore, although an ointment is not in the same category as a cough-medicine.

Limonis (26/61).—If your certificates cover the whole of the subjects of the Preliminary examination passed at not more than two examinations, you should submit them to the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., who has power to submit them to the Board of Examiners for approval or otherwise. In your case we think it will be "otherwise," and that you must pass an examination—*c.g.*, that of the Educational Institute of Scotland. No age-limit is fixed for this.

Stower (19/66).—(1) It is not necessary that the name of the qualified superintendent or manager of a chemists' company (limited) should be on the poison-labels or any other labels. (2) Application for a wine-licence may be made by a company or by a person authorised by the company. The licence is granted in respect to premises, and the company is responsible. (3) Agreement for rental of premises should be between the tenant (*i.e.*, the company) and the landlord, but there is nothing in law to prevent the manager of the company renting the premises and sub-letting to the company, if the landlord agrees.

T. E. (23/44) asks if the following will make a medicine held out for the blood, nerves, stomach, muscles, and brain liable to duty:

It is the finest brain and nerve food known to medical science, and is unrivalled for brain fag, nervousness, "that tired feeling," low spirits, loss of appetite, etc., arising from overwork, worry, or excess. A marvellous "pick-me-up" after illness followed by weakness and lack of vigour.

[This is a good example of constructive liability: by the mention of ailments and organs or parts of the human body, the label brings the preparation as clearly within the charge of duty as if the author of it had started to do that. Moreover the preparation is called a tonic, and that indicates the action of the remedy on the parts of the body named, which is another ground of liability.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

W. W. (7/20).—PURIFYING ACETYLENE GAS.—The powder you send is a mixture of bleaching-powder, lime, and colouring matter, the purpose being to remove phosphuretted hydrogen, the most serious impurity in acetylene gas. The lime is used to prevent free chlorine from being carried over. Further information on the question will be found in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1908, p. 217.

Wegason (8/17).—INSECT-POWDER.—A stronger insect-powder is prepared by mixing pyrethrum-powder with 10 per cent. of powdered quillaia. The following have also been recommended:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 1. Insect-powder | ... | ... | 14 oz. |
| Powdered quassia | ... | ... | 6 oz. |
| Powdered white hellebore | ... | ... | 2 oz. |
| 2. Insect-powder | ... | ... | 8 oz. |
| Powdered colocynth | ... | ... | 4 oz. |
| Powdered white hellebore | ... | ... | 16 oz. |

Various mixtures of insect-powder with borax, sulphur, oil of pennyroyal, and oil of eucalyptus have also been suggested, but the quillaia mixture is probably the most efficacious.

W. E. F. (5/61).—HAIR-DYE WITHOUT SILVER.—See *C. & D.*, December 17, 1910, p. 914.

H. J. B. (244/33).—DISINFECTING-APPARATUS.—Rideal's "Disinfection and Preservation of Food" (Sanitary Publishing Co., 15s.), or Reid's "Practical Sanitation" (Griffin, 6s.).

Inquisitive (10/55).—(1) The terms "big gall" and "wool-ball" are not in the least synonymous. BIG GALL is distension of the gall-bladder, which may be accompanied by thickness and deposit in the urine. It is the result of a diseased liver or an obstruction of the duct conveying the gall from the bladder to the intestines. The treatment is first find out the cause and remove, if possible. Then give a smart dose of aloes, calomel, and gamboge, followed by daily doses of nitro-muriatic acid, which can be relied upon as a good remedy for both causes. It may be necessary to give frequent doses of the aperient referred to, and other cholagogues can be tried if the trouble does not diminish. (2) WOOL-BALLS IN LAMBS' STOMACHS are due to the presence of wool which winds itself round a nucleus. They form very rapidly, and death may take place before anything is seen amiss with the animal. Lambs sucking long-wooled ewes are most susceptible of attack, especially if the ewe is in poor condition and scarce of milk, as this causes the lamb to suckle more and make more visits to the teat. In cases of this kind clip off all long wool around the teats and give the mother milk-producing food. Cases also occur due to irritation and parasites on the skin, which cause the animal to lick and bite itself, and in this way to pull out and swallow large quantities of wool. In cases of this kind dipping should be resorted to. The disease is practically incurable, but may be relieved by frequent doses of castor oil, the administration of enemata, and doses of nitro-muriatic acid.

S. C. M. (14/67).—LEMONADE CRYSTALS.—The formula given in the *C. & D.*, April 15, index folio 559, is put up in bottles containing 2 oz., this quantity being dissolved along with a pound of sugar in a pint of water. The resulting syrup is diluted with water as required for a beverage. It is difficult to prevent mixtures of tartaric acid and sugar from absorbing moisture when packed in paper, but you might try the effect of adding a small proportion of dried sodium sulphate. Sufficient must not be added to affect the flavour. The small amount may answer as a protector of the powder from moisture.

Alpha (21/61).—MEDICAL DISPENSERS are not employed by any steamship companies.

R. W. (19/64).—CHRONIC PURULENT DISCHARGE FROM POST-NASAL SPACE.—You do not state the age of patient, which makes the diagnosis difficult. If in a young person it is most probably due to adenoids, although even in an adult this may be the cause. In any case there is evidently catarrh of the naso-pharynx, and probably of the nose. The best treatment is sniffing through the nostrils into the pharynx a solution of borax (about 5j. to 5ij. of warm water). The solution may be flavoured with eucalyptus and menthol. If the bronchial irritation is in the same patient it is probably due to the purulent discharge passing into the upper part of the trachea during the night, in which case the treatment of the naso-pharyngeal condition should cure the other.

Jacobus (20/44).—REGISTRATION IN CANADA.—The Minor examination certificates are not now accepted in any of the provinces of Canada for registration without examination. The certificates are only recognised as entitling the possessor to act as an assistant or "clerk." The matter has been dealt with many times in our columns—*c.g.*, April 23, 1910, p. 626. *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* gives the addresses of the various pharmaceutical educational authorities in Canada (p. 207).

W. E. (22/64).—MEDICAL WORKS.—We could recommend books for all the particular diseases you specify, but we think your purpose would be best served by Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (21s., Longmans) or "The Practitioners' Guide" (21s., Longmans).

W. B. T. (24/71).—AXLE-GEASES.—The following are representative formulae of the two types you require:

1. Palm oil	...	...	...	14 lb.
Rosin oil	...	...	...	10 lb.
Anthracene	...	...	...	22 lb.
Soft soap	...	...	...	1 lb.

Heat together until a transparent mass results, then allow to cool.

2. Tallow	...	...	...	36 lb.
Lard	...	...	...	9 lb.
Palm oil	...	...	...	9 lb.
Graphite	...	...	...	2 lb.

The subject is quite an extensive one, other types being the saponified oils and mineral lubricants. Many waste products, such as Yorkshire grease and rancid fats, find employ-

ment for this purpose. We can supply other recipes if the above do not meet your requirements.

J. W. (25/68).—RHEUMATISM-POWDER.—You do not afford us many particulars as to the source and origin of the powder you send, but we believe it to be a sample of the Pistoia gout-powder sold by a Benedictine Monastery in Italy. According to the analyses published in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" it is of a compound nature; but powdered colchicum-corn appears to be the ingredient which exerts the beneficial effect in gout and rheumatism.

A. P. (25/15).—Mechanical means should be adopted for removing stoved enamel from a cycle-frame. Emery-paper is most suited for the purpose.

Kappa (24/46).—Wright's "Treatment of Hæmorrhoids" (1s., 1899) would probably suit your customer's requirements.

J. S. & Co. (23/6) and *P. A. G.* (18/54).—STRAW-HAT CLEANERS.—See *C. & D.*, December 3, 1910, index folio 846.

J. E. C. (19/2).—HIRE-CHARGES FOR CAMERAS.—The charges per day for the hire of a camera are based on 10 per cent. of the value of the instrument, with reductions for a week's hire. A deposit should be insisted upon.

Birks (18/24).—WATERPROOFING PROCESSES.—(1) *For Tarpaulins.* Paint the canvas with the following paint:

Lampblack in turpentine	...	...	4 oz.
Resin in powder	...	...	1 lb.
Brunswick black	...	...	6 pints
Boiled linseed oil	...	...	2 pints

Mix and shake daily until the resin passes into solution.

(2) *For Tent Cloths.* Use the following solutions one after the other:

(a) Gelatin	...	...	...	5 oz.
Water	...	...	...	1 gal.

Dissolve.

(b) Alum	...	...	...	10 oz.
Water	...	...	...	1 gal.

Dissolve.

(c) Soap	...	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	...	1 gal.

Dissolve.

W. J. B. (20/1).—LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT.—This is made by adding proof spirit to malt extract. The concentration of malt extract is continued until it reaches a sp. gr. of 1.375 at 60° F., when it is withdrawn from the vacuum vessel and mixed with sufficient spirit, previously diluted with water, gradually added, so that the final product shall contain 7.5 per cent. of alcohol, equal to about 15 per cent. of proof spirit by weight. The finished product has a sp. gr. of 1.250. It has been proposed to substitute glycerin for spirit in the preparation of liquid malt extract.

J. H. C. (India) (16/23).—The seeds you send are those of *Cassia Tora*, Linn., the fætid cassia, a gregarious under-shrub found throughout India. The seeds are said to be sold to dyers for use along with indigo. It has been proposed to use them, after roasting and grinding, as a substitute for coffee. Applications of the seed ground with sour milk, or the root rubbed down with lime-juice, are stated to cure ringworm. Mr. W. Elborne, when in Manchester, attributed the medicinal activity of the seeds to emodin.

Personal (25/11).—FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION PAPERS were published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 4, 1908, p. 14; June 26, 1909, p. 985; and June 25, 1910 (*Coloured Supplement*).

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1861.

Law Intelligence.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—This case lately came before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, upon a demurrer to an information filed by the Attorney-General, at the citation of the Masters, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration that the defendants, the Royal College of Physicians, could not lawfully issue any licence purporting to authorise the licentiate to compound and supply for gain the medicines prescribed by him, or in any other way exercise the calling of an apothecary, or purporting to establish any new order of medical practitioners. The Vice-Chancellor decided that the demurrer could not be allowed, and that it was not a case in which any good could be done by granting leave to appeal.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WHAT offers? Cassell's "Family Physician," in 5 vols.; quite new condition; cost 6s. each. TWIGG, Chemist, Withernsea.

"DISPENSARY OF U.S.A." (2 vols.), 7s.; "Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," by Potter, 5s.; "Eye Defects (Knowles): How to Detect and Correct them," 2s.; Lindley's "British Flora," 1s. 6d.; "Optician," several years, unbound, what offers? "W. H.," 227 Kensington, Liverpool.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ESS, vanilla; about 7 lb.; what offers? CALLAM, Chemist, East Dulwich.

SURPLUS Stock.—Cupri oxidum nigr., about 88 lb.; what offers for the lot? P. R. Co., 13 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

SPECTACLES; 100 pairs, 1s. to 5s. 6d.; all kinds; reasonable offer. RICHARDS, 158 Church Road, Willesden.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers? 14 cases 50 bottles Vichy water and 6 cases half-bottles ditto, 3 12-lb. coppers oil lemon. 3/31, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

TWO massive handsome outside lamps; absolute bargains. Apply, 220 Edgware Road, W.

TWO check cash tills, splendid machines, 4-in. papers, check-action drawers, 6 compartments; accept 30s. each; equal new; cost double; approval. EASTHAM, Marsh Villa, Thornton, Preston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5-GRAIN pill-machine, 1-gal. tincture-press, pear carboys, show-jars, 7-lb. shop-jars, weights. HORWOOD, Richmond, Surrey.

2 LB. Parma violets; 12 oz. ol. lavand. exot.; 10 doz. tablet bottles, 4 drams; offers; samples free. 1/15, Office of this Paper.

20 LB. quicksilver, 1s. 9d. lb.; also two volumes "Opticians' Manual" for 7s. 6d., carriage forward. SPRECKLEY, Chemist, 175 Wimborne Road, Bournemouth.

SURPLUS Stock.—Bottles, stoppered, green actinic glass, 3 oz. and 6 oz.; suitable for laboratory; 1s. 3d. per doz., 12s. per gross; about 25 gross. Apply, P. R. Co., 13 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.

WANTED.

FOUR copies of the B.P.C. TWIGG, Chemist, Withernsea.

OPTICAL test-case, cheap for cash. GELLING, Chemist, Urmston.

"FRENCH Codex." State condition and price to "R. R.," 323 Walworth Road.

VEEDEE vibrators wanted; good condition. State lowest price, HUMPHREY, Cleethorpes.

DENTAL furniture and appliances wanted. "EXCAVATOR," 1 Fairfield Road, Basingstoke.

"P.J. Formulas," latest edition preferred, not essential. WEST, Pharmacy, Bere Alston, Devon.

"DIRECTORY of Chemists and Druggists" wanted. State date and price, HAMPSHIRE, Derby.

SECOND-HAND dental chair; cheap; good condition. Price and particulars, PALMER, Chemist, Bournemouth.

SHOP rounds, utensils, fittings, Codex, scales. "W. X.," 15 Alpert Street, Queen's Park, Paddington, W.

"PHARMACEUTICAL Formulas," Vol. I., latest edition. State condition and price to "P.," 13 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo Liverpool.

COOLEY'S "Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts," 7th edition. State price and if in good condition, T. GRIFFITHS, 43 North Side, Clapham Common, London.

PLATINUM; any form or quantity; highest price remitted. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich, platinum refiner, established 1886. Reference, London and South Western Bank, East Dulwich.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

PERSONAL.—Mr. Frank Ross, dispensing chemist, Chowringhee, Calcutta, who recently underwent an operation for a sharp attack of appendicitis, is making but slow recovery.

THE DISPENSARY, LTD., PENANG.—The directors report a very successful year's trading during 1910, and after paying bonuses to the managing director and the assistants, they have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. The company have recently opened a branch in the native quarters, which is doing well.

THE POPPY IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the "North China Daily News," who has recently arrived at Wanhien, Szechuan, states that all along the banks of the Yangtze River from Hankow to Chungking, the hills, which formerly were covered with the poppy plant, are now cultivated with broad beans and wheat.

DISPENSING OR SELLING.—At Colombo, on April 7, Dr. C. W. Van Geyzel was fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a month's simple imprisonment, for (1) selling a phial of corrosive sublimate tableds to one Ponnamma without entering in a register the name of the purchaser; (2) selling the same without attaching to it a label that it was poison and giving the name of the seller; and (3) selling poisons without a licence from the Government Agent. The Magistrate held that accused's clerk and cashier sold the phial to Ponnamma on February 10, that it had no label to show that it was sold by the accused, and that it was a poison. The only label it had was that of the manufacturers. The accused had no licence to sell poisons, and that he did not come within the exemptions of medical practitioners who dispensed their own medicines. That Dr. Raffel had prescribed a lotion; but no lotion was made and given, but the crude corrosive sublimate was given to her, for her to make the lotion. It was not dispensed by the accused, and no prescription book was produced. He found the accused guilty on all the three charges.

AN INJUSTICE TO MR. GLYN-JONES.

In the course of the debate upon the second reading of the Aliens Bill of Mr. E. A. Goulding, M.P., which was taken in the House of Commons on Friday last, the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. for the Mile End Division of the Tower Hamlets, unwittingly did a serious injustice to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., the member for Stepney. In opening his speech, Mr. Lawson alluded to the fact that he was the only member for the Tower Hamlets, in which aliens mostly dwell, who had risen in the course of the debate, and that therefore he perhaps might be permitted to say a few words in support of the Bill. Mr. Glyn-Jones at this point dissented, and Mr. Lawson replied that he at any rate was the only member for that part of the East End who had succeeded in "catching the Speaker's eye." Later on in the debate, when the House was about to divide on the second reading, Mr. Glyn-Jones, interrupting, said he thought he ought perhaps to make a personal explanation and to state that the hon. member for the Mile End Division and himself had exchanged information and had both intended to speak if they could. In the circumstances he thought it was rather a pity that the hon. member had stated that he was the only member for the Tower Hamlets who had risen to speak. Mr. Harry Lawson interposed that he did not see the hon. member. Mr. Glyn-Jones went on to say that the hon. member replied that he did not see him, but as a matter of fact he had been in the House since the opening of the sitting at noon. He represented Stepney, the constituency in which the whole of these circumstances had arisen, and he thought it was a pity that an important matter of this kind should have been dealt with without the representative of the constituency most affected having an opportunity of expressing his views on the question. The second reading of the Bill, with this protest, was then carried by 112 to 87.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, May 8.

Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Skating Rink, London, W. Exhibition opens and remains open till May 12.

Spectacle-makers' Company, St. Bride Institute and City of London School, London, E.C. Optical examinations.

Wednesday, May 10.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Reception by the President.

Loyal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Hal Williams on "Beet-sugar Factories."

Society of Chemist-Opticians, Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Skating Rink, London, W., at 3.30 P.M. Annual meeting.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, George Hotel, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting.

Croydon Pharmacists' Association. Mr. H. C. T. Gardner on "Poisons."

Thursday, May 11.

Chemists' Dental Society, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., at 7.30 P.M. Adjourned inaugural meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Friday, May 12.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor William Stirling on "Biology and the Cinematograph."

Photographic Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W. Exhibition opens and remains open until May 20.

Saturday, May 13.

Chemical Engineering and Industries Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N. Exhibition opens and remains open till May 27.

BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner will be held at the New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, London, W., on May 17. Tickets (1s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe, 199 Piccadilly, W.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The examination for these will take place in June. They are open to registered students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and those who intend to enter should apply for application forms to Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, 64-65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. June 1 is the last date on which an application to sit for the examination can be received.

Sale of Rare Books.

THE five days' sale of a further portion of the manuscripts, etc., of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, which was conducted by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, at their house in Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., last week, realised the total of 8,795l. 17s. 6d. As noticed in our issue of last week the original entry-book of cases treated by Sir Theodore Mayerne was among the lots disposed of. This exceedingly interesting manuscript, of 403 folio pages, commenced with a long account of the case and treatment of the Countess of Devonshire, dated July 4, 1634. The Countess is described as "Temperamentum Dominae biliosum, præcalidum. Vidua est ab aliquot annis." To several of the entries Sir Theodore attached his signature. An interesting entry is a list of prescriptions supplied to Anne, wife of James I., and Queen Henrietta Maria, "Cosmetica a me prescripta Regin. Magnae Britan: Anne et Henriettae Mariae ab anno 1612 ad 1643." A "pasta ad manus" is marked as prescribed for K. Charles, 13 Dec., 1625. Besides entries respecting a great number of the lords and ladies of the court, it contains letters to and from Dr. Barr, Dr. Harvey, the King's physician at Newmarket, Dr. Bate, physician to Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell; Dr. Lansberg, etc.; it was sold for 45l. A fifteenth century manuscript, partly in Dutch and partly in Latin, 502 pages folio, made up of treatises on alchemy, etc.,

realised 15l. 10s. "The Alchymical Writings of Christian Prince of Saxony, and Sebald Schwartzler," brought 2l. 4s. Another collection of alchemical works, bound up in one volume, among which were treatises on "Chimica, intitulata Donum Dei," "Secretum massimo Chimica," "Secretum omnium maximum Joannis Alberti," etc., 7l. 10s. Two folios written in German, with drawings in colours, "Wichtig Alchemische Sammlung," 6l. 10s. A collection of medical recipes of the 17th century, 6l. "Diario dell' ultimo Viaggio Botanico fatto da Pier Antonio Micheli nell' autunno del 1736 per lo Stato Veneto," 2l. 8s. Numerous letters and papers of Dr. William Roxburgh, 5l. 10s. Collections of interesting autograph letters of the famous botanists Gesner, Heritier, Ortega, Pourret and Spielman formed other lots. Four folios of material for a history of the plague from the earliest periods till 1687, collected from the works of historians and others, was a very interesting lot, which fetched 22l.

POISONING FATALITIES.

SEVEN deaths, including two by misadventure, have been recorded since our last issue:

Ammonia poisoning caused the death of Alfred Marlow (49), photographer, Aston. Deceased, who had been confined to bed for the past three months, had swallowed the contents of a smelling-salt bottle. "Death from misadventure" was the jury's verdict.

Camphor poisoning caused the suicidal death of Henry John Ley (65), of Vauxhall. The poison was taken in the form of a liniment.

Carbolic Acid.—Alexander Davidson (63), hall porter at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., killed himself by taking carbolic acid while suffering from depression.

Laudanum.—At the inquiry into the death of Frank Potter (11), of Herne Hill, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from laudanum poisoning." They found that the poison was administered by the boy's mother, but they did not think that the mother was responsible for her actions at the time. The mother took some of the narcotic herself, and administered some to her two children, both cripples. The boy died, but the sister and mother are recovering.

Mercuric Perchloride was used for suicidal purposes by Rose Ellen Judd, the wife of a Sevenoaks licensed victualler. Deceased had taken two tablets containing about 1½ grains of the poison. The tablets were obtained for deceased by a nurse, and at the inquest Dr. W. B. Taylor said he supplied Mrs. Judd with a lotion. However, the nurse had said, "You need not send for a doctor to get this lotion; I will get the tablets for you." She evidently had mistaken the lotion for something else. In reply to a jurymen, who asked if a nurse should be allowed to supply such tablets, the doctor replied, "It is not usual, but they can get them. They are not more dangerous than the ordinary disinfectant if used properly and for the purpose for which they are intended."

Ozalic Acid caused the suicidal death of Emily Lloyd (65), the wife of a Birmingham labourer.

Paregoric.—At the inquiry at Dover into the death of the three-year-old daughter of a tailor named Bitton, the father said that he had a family recipe made up by a local chemist to relieve deceased's bronchial troubles. The preparation contained 2 parts rhubarb tincture, 2 parts syrup of squills, 2 parts glycerin, and 1 part paregoric. The father said it was not labelled "Poison," and he was not warned as to its use. The child was given some, and was subsequently taken very ill, dying before a doctor arrived. Dr. Morrison said that, in his opinion, death was due to the opium contained in the paregoric. Such a mixture was dangerous to give children, and under the Poisons Act paregoric should have been labelled "Poison." The Coroner also commented on the danger of such mixtures. He said the case showed the danger of chemists selling pennyworths of this and that without warning people as to what they were buying. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

Potassium Cyanide.—At the inquest relative to the death of P. H. Knight, journalist, Leicester (C. & D., April 22, index folio 584), Mr. E. A. A. Fry, chemist, manager for Boots, Ltd., Belvoir Street, Leicester, said that he had known deceased for twelve months as a customer. On April 12 he asked for some "cyanide-potassium tabloids" for intensifying negatives. They did not keep that chemical in tablet form, so witness supplied him with ½ oz. in lump. Deceased signed the poison-book. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from poisoning, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show how it was administered.

